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NOTICE

USSR National Affairs sections of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT are being published in a daily supplement until further notice. Consumers will receive in this separate volume the following sections normally carried in regular issues of the DAILY REPORT:

Political & Social Developments (R)

Economic Developments (S)

Agricultural Affairs (T)

Scientific Affairs (U)

Military Developments (V)

SDI PROGRAM 'WILL UNDERMINE' ARMS LIMITATION

LD131907 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Persistently trying to prevent the militarization of outer space, advancing large-scale initiatives aimed at banning the deployment of strike space weapons in near-earth space, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that there exist no contradictions that would fatally doom the USSR and the United States to confrontation, the more so war. However, the heightening of military rivalry between the sides, should an arms race be spread to new areas, including outer space, will sharply enhance the risk of nuclear war in which there will be neither the victor nor the vanquished.

Washington's arguments that the U.S. anti-missile systems in space will be "purely defensive" stand up to no criticism. Scholars question the efficiency and reliability of the space weapons, currently being devised in the United States, in hitting missiles in flight. There are no doubts, however, that the killer satellites, developed under the American "star wars" programme, will be able to destroy stationary targets on earth, including missiles in silos.

There are grounds to believe that the Pentagon is planning to deploy over Soviet territory a large part of its strike space armaments in the hope of ensuring the establishment of a first strike potential aimed to disarm socialist countries.

The Pentagon's calculations to achieve military superiority by deploying armaments in space are built on sand. The Soviet Union will find effective means to counter these arms systems. The response will be sufficiently quick and less costly than the American programme. But these measures will be forced on the Soviet Union. The USSR is deeply convinced that mutually acceptable, verifiable accords on the limitation and reduction of armaments, rather than new destabilizing weapons in limitless outer space, are the best shield against the nuclear war menace.

The implementation of the American "star wars" programme will undermine the entire process of the limitation and reduction of armaments -- it is senseless to reduce arms over a comparatively limited area of earth territory, while opening the door to systems of mass annihilation in the limitless expanses of near-earth space.

New channels of the arms race will emerge, including those capable of overcoming anti-missile defences. The ABM Treaty, one of the most effective barriers in the way towards an all-out nuclear war, will collapse.

Even a realistic appraisal of the balance of strategic forces will become impossible, to say nothing of maintaining stability. Developments will go out of control, mistrust and suspicion between countries will sharply grow, the risk of nuclear war was as a result of a miscalculation, faults in warning systems and communications will increase many times.

The militarization of space, which some circles in the West describe as a "defensive programme," the development of strike space armaments may generate among some "hot heads" in Washington a dangerous illusion of the immunity of aggression.

There is still a chance to stop the dangerous developments in space. Tomorrow, this will be far more difficult to do. The summit meeting in Geneva showed that the positions of the sides on problems of war and peace have points of contact, that there are opportunities for looking for mutually acceptable solutions on limiting and reducing armaments.

It is important today as never before that the sides reaffirm by their practical deeds their commitment to the principles endorsed in the Soviet-American statement in Geneva. The Soviet Union is prepared to observe in good faith all the accords reached in Geneva, to see to it that the dialogue with the United States be continued in a constructive spirit and result in concrete measures for diminishing the risk of nuclear war.

The world public rightfully hope that the American side will come to the realization of the need for concrete coordinated measures for curtailing the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space.

STRATEGIC PARITY 'ESSENTIAL' TO WORLD SECURITY

LD132213 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 13 Dec 85

["SDI Signifies an Increased Confrontation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) organization has urgently asked additionally 100 million dollars. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, the funds are intended for an accelerated conduct of underground tests of a nuclear device which will be used in a space-based system. One hundred million dollars have been asked for new nuclear tests despite the fact that the Congress has already assigned 282 million dollars to the Department of Energy in the current financial year for the carrying out of SDI-related nuclear weapon testing programs. Besides, 2,700 million dollars have been allocated to the Pentagon in the current financial year for activities within the framework of "star wars."

So, it is a question of creating space weapons within the SDI framework, although all the intensive activities at U.S. military centres and on proving grounds are being presented as "research" ones. In so doing the advocates of the "star wars" program are busy spreading a false version that as of today the SDI is ostensibly only an innocuous scientific quest of "possibilities" for the creation and deployment of "defense systems" in outer space.

This assertion is intended for naive people. Is it possible, for example, to teach a person to swim in a swimming pool without water, even with the aid of the most refined instructions? Or is it possible to make a missile fly on the basis of mathematical calculations in laboratory alone? No such thing ever happens in life. Of course, the SDI advocates refer to the "star wars" program as a "defense" and "research" one with a view to legalizing it and for propaganda purposes, whereas the program virtually envisages U.S. going out into space with weapons for the purpose of ensuring its military superiority.

People in the Soviet Union and all progressive public see reality as it is and not judge it through the Pentagon's advertizing booklets. They in Washington go to the lengths of stating that the purpose of the SDI is ostensibly to maintain strategic balance! But if there exists the approximate parity of the strategic potentials of the USA and the USSR now, the parity recognized by the sides, how can it be maintained if the USA will add space strike systems to its arsenal? The newspaper BOSTON GLOBE has reported that John Gardner, assistant director of the SDI organization, in his recent speech in Washington at a closed-door conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, stated that the realization of the SDI would sharply change the nuclear balance in favour of the United States.

The point is that the United States does not seek to maintain strategic balance but is trying to upset it, now by means of MX missiles, now by means of cruise missiles and "Midgetman" mobile-based missiles, and is creating other types of weapons as well. The USA now wants to do that by means of the SDI. This is why the "star wars" program is being speeded up at an unprecedented rate. General Abrahamson, director of the SDI organization, in his recent speech at the joint meeting of a number of subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has admitted that throughout the current year the level of appropriations for the SDI exceeded those for the needs of all the other military agencies of the USA! This indicates that the Washington strategists are unwilling to reckon with the principle of equal security of the sides. It is essential to get accustomed to a strategic parity as a natural state of bilateral relations. There is no other way out. The results of the recent summit meeting in Geneva create opportunities for a transition from the state of dangerous confrontation to a constructive search for ways to ease tension. The "star wars" program is leading to an increased confrontation.

GARDNER REMARKS CONFIRM SDI AIM OF SUPERIORITY

LD131306 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports: High-ranking Pentagon spokesman John Gardner, a deputy director of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" organization, has confirmed that the "star wars" program's aim is to assure the United States of strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

Speaking at a closed conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Washington recently, he bluntly acknowledged that the SDI, once completed, would tip the nuclear balance heavily in U.S. favor.

The newspaper BOSTON GLOBE reported that he had expounded a nuclear war scenario whereby a partially space-based missile defense would enable the United States to retain a strike force of strategic offensive arms even after a nuclear exchange.

Commenting on the Pentagon official's statement, the paper quoted critics of the SDI as saying the covert rationale behind the program was giving the United States a new advantage in the arms race. Gardner's speech, it observed, had provided a rare example of a highly-placed spokesman confirming those apprehensions.

His admission, THE BOSTON GLOBE said, contradicted statements by President Reagan and other Washington administration officials that the SDI was a purely defensive system that would slow down the arms race and reduce the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

According to U.S. press reports, the Washington administration is moving to rev up the "star wars" effort even further. THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER learned, for instance, that President Reagan is going to request $4.5 billion for SDI next fiscal year, which will be a 61 percent increase from the current fiscal year.

TIMING OF U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'NOTEWORTHY'

LD121639 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

In disregard for the interests of European and international security, the United States goes on with rapid deployment of first strike nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe.

Allen Holmes, U.S. assistant secretary of state for politico-military affairs, has reported, speaking in the Belgian capital, that 140 launchers for "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads are to be stationed on the European Continent by early next year. The United States intends to deploy a total of 572 medium-range missiles by 1988. According to the latest official report by NATO officials, a total of 134 missiles have already been in place by now in the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium. So, as early as in the next few weeks, the Pentagon and NATO will deploy in European territory almost a half of nuclear systems planned by the decisions of the North Atlantic bloc.

Noteworthy is the time chosen for these actions of the United States and the most aggressive NATO quarters, which are perilous to the cuase of peace. Only three weeks have passed since the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President met in Geneva and recorded in the joint statement on the results of this meeting the readiness and intention of both sides to work for removing the nuclear war threat and prevent a military edge of the Soviet Union and the United States over each other. They confirmed the need to work for emhancing strategic stability and reducing nuclear armaments. All this, apparently, goes against the grain of the advocates of the so-called "tough" course towards the Soviet Union and of the ongoing arms race.

This line for the sabotage of what has been reached in Geneva is in conflict with the interests of both the American people and the European peoples. It is perfectly obvious that by embarking on the course of attaining military superiority over the USSR, the U.S. Administration speeds up the stationing in Western Europe of U.S. first strike missiles. A situation emerges, which is fraught with a high level of military-political uncertainty and the risk attending it.

It is understandable that the nuclear arms race is a cause of particular concern for the European nations. People in the Soviet Union share this worry, since Europe is oversaturated with nuclear systems. The Soviet Union stands for freeing Europe completely of nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical. The United States and its NATO partners, however, do not agree to this.

Proceeding from the interests of peace and enhanced international security, the Soviet Union has proposed, given a total ban on strike weapons, to halve all nuclear systems in possession of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory and to limit the sum total of warheads on them to 6,000 units each. These are drastic reductions measured in thousands of nuclear warheads.

The Soviet Union demonstrated in deed to the whole world to see its wish and readiness to follow the path of formulating meaningful accords aimed at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. The anti-war movement, which is gaining momentum in Europe, is fresh evidence that the Soviet proposals meet the European peoples' aspirations for lessening the nuclear threat and enhancing European security.

MARCHUK INTERVIEWED ON CEMA INTEGRATION

AU062106 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Academician Guriy Marchuk To Veliana Khristova, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board -- date and place not given]

[Text] The Days of Soviet Science and Technology in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are an important link in the opening up of new reserves and opportunities for cooperation between our country and the USSR in the field of scientific research and in the practice of socialist economics. Acad. Guriy Marchuk, the leader of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, found time for us in a crowded program during his visit and answered the questions of Veliana Khristova, representative of the editorial board.

[Khristova] The maturity of the economies of the countries of the socialist community today require the integration between them to serve for the mastering of the latest achievements of science and technology. In this connection, Guriy Ivanovich, how would you characterize the present stage of the cooperation?

[Marchuk] The economies of our countries are at a watershed stage, in which the factors for intensive development acquire fundamental importance. Now we are obliged to be sparing in the use of resources and, most recently, to implement labor savings. It was Lenin who said that labor productivity is the main criterion for the scientific-technical potential of society.

The new technologies are bringing about a reduction of the labor input per unit of production. When we make capital investments to create a new technology corresponding to the achievements of contemporary scientific thought, it produces an effect for the national economy, in spite of the fact that the cycle of its implementation may last several years. But production with the technology [tekhnika] used hitherto can only cover the means invested in it, without giving a profit, because after a few years it will have to be scrapped due to obsolescence.

This is the situation under the contemporary integration between the socialist countries. Let us suppose that eight CEMA countries are creating lasers and put them into production. Instead of spending funds once in one of the countries and of exploiting all the developments, which will provide an effect in our factories, we invest eight times as much. The socialist system permits production-sharing between ourselves, but we waste excessive amounts of valuable funds. This assertion has brought our community to the decision to combine its efforts in the creation of a joint program for scientific-technical cooperation, with a great general effect. Naturally, all countries must take part in the investment of funds and means for the initial development. I think that it is clear enough how important this path of development is. The savings achieved of funds and labor will strengthen the positions of our countries on a world scale, at first in science, technologies and equipment, and later in the economy.

The goal of our stay in Bulgaria is, with the participation of the Bulgarian scientists, to determine those areas of cooperation which permit us with joint means to solve the most important scientific-technical tasks, which will lead to greater economic effect in the future.

[Khristova] How can you describe the future prospects of accelerating the socio-economic development which scientific-technical revolution is opening to our countries?

[Marchuk] Our final goal is not to create machines and equipment, but to improve the material well-being of the people. When I am talking about the impressive effect of laser technologies, of powder metallurgy, or of anti-corrosion means [pokritiya], I am touching upon only one aspect of the question -- namely upon the scientific-technical aspect. This effect reaches man only through the results, through the materials and foodstuffs, the medicines, and the cultural achievements. Such results require money, and in order to earn money we need the help of the new technologies. In this case the incomes of the state will increasingly serve to solve social problems. In this context the connection between scientific-technical progress and social development is quite close. The struggle for new technologies is a struggle for a high living standard and for all assets and benefits which directly reach man.

[Khristova] In socialist programmatic planning a great role is played by the joint program for scientific-technical progress for the period up to 2000. Can you describe the role of multilateral and bilateral relations among the CEMA member-countries in connection with this program?

[Marchuk] This is a very important question. Our countries, besides their multilateral interests, also have bilateral interests. The comprehensive program is conceived in a manner likely to encompass and to express all our bilateral contacts, which support the implementation of the program and the expansion of which, according to agreements and contracts, will proceed under conditions of mutual interest, as well as compensate us for the means invested in the elaborations [razrabotki]. Thus, the comprehensive program represents an opportunity for combining nationwide and bilateral interests. In addition to this, whenever it is advantageous, the results of bilateral cooperation can be used by all of us.

[Khristova] In taking consideration the tremendous attention which the CPSU and the BCP in recent years have devoted to the development of science and to socialist cooperation in the five priority trends, how do you evaluate the establishment of joint Bulgarian-Soviet scientific collective and trusts?

[Marchuk] In my opinion, this is a pioneer activity. The Bulgarian Government and the BCP Central Committee have on several occasions proposed numerous important initiatives connected with the active development of international, socialist cooperation and specialization, connected with production sharing, and with long-term programs. The new Bulgarian proposals for joint activities in the uniform program on production sharing are receiving the most serious support from the USSR. I am convinced that this is the beginning of a very fruitful development. We reached an agreement for production sharing in the construction of computers and robots. We are preparing the establishment of a specialized international organization called "Robot," and are engaged in the joint electronization of automobiles, and so forth. This is a real integration of coordinated economic organisms.

The activities require a very attentive approach, but it is beyond any doubt, that we are witnessing a new stage in the development of socialist integration, which, like every beginning, is difficult, but very promising at the same time.

REACTION TO NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION

Kalyagin Views Meeting

LD132151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 13 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] In Brussels, a session of foreign ministers of the NATO countries has ended. An important place in it was occupied by questions linked with relations between East and West. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz informed the participants in the meeting of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. He set forth the position of the U.S. Administration on a broad range of problems of Soviet-U.S. relations. He called on the U.S. partners in the bloc to show caution in interpreting the results of the Geneva dialogue, and not to count on definite, speedy results.

The head of the U.S. State Department devoted most attention to attempts to draw the West European allies into participation in implementation of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Here Shultz made use of the position held by the British Conservative government, which has already signed an agreement with Washington on participation in the "star wars" program. However, these efforts by the U.S. emissary met with opposition from a number of other participants in the meeting. If nothing else, the fact that the final communique of the session makes no mention of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative attests to this. The West European ministers said that they consider it important to continue the dialogue begun in Geneva, and appealed for it to be conducted in a constructive spirit. At a press conference which was held, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher in particular spoke of this.

At the same time, an analysis of the communique adopted in Brussels shows that it contains no definite, constructive proposals in the field of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, which might lend support to the thesis proclaimed in the communique about the alliance's dedication to achieving definite progress at the talks. The participants in the NATO Council session reaffirmed their intention of continuing deployment [razvertyvaniye] of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe, and their efforts to maintain conventional and nuclear arms at an appropriate level.

Communique Analyzed

LD140013 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, December 13 TASS -- The NATO Council's two-day session at the foreign ministers' level brought to a close the winter-time "Atlantic marathon" -- a series of sessions of the leading bodies of the north Atlantic bloc -- here today. The foreign ministers of the 16 member-states recorded in their final communique the NATO leadership's views on the main problems of international development in the light of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Observers point out that the communique has become a sort of diplomatic cover for concrete decisions in the military field, the decisions which are aimed at further building up the arsenal of nuclear and conventional arms and which were worked out at the sessions of NATO'S Eurogroup and the Defence Planning Committee with the participation of defence ministers. An analysis of the communique shows that it lacks concrete and constructive proposals in the field of disarmament, nuclear one, in the first place, proposals which would confirm the proclaimed thesis as to the alliance's being committed to achieving concrete progress at the talks.

Following the defence ministers, the participants in the NATO Council's session confirmed the intention to go ahead with the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and with efforts to maintain conventional and nuclear arms at a proper level. An annotation to the communique has it that Denmark and Greece took up a special attitude towards the question of deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The problem of attitude towards the "star wars" programme being developed by Washington figured prominently during the discussions at the sessions and at bilateral meetings whish U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has held with a number of his counterparts, seeking their consent to participation in the SDI. With this end in view he also used Britain which had already given consent to such participation. However, according to a correspondent of the British newspaper GUARDIAN, to most NATO member-states the SDI remains too debatable a problem for them to approve it immediately. This is reflected by the absence, of any mention of the SDI in the communique.

The participants in the session reached agreement in principle on the development of cooperation in the sphere of arms production, taking into account the intensifying struggle between the military-industrial complexes of individual member-states during the distribution of military orders. The session results show that NATO's top leadership, despite the vigorous anti-war movement which has developed in NATO countries and which is demanding concrete steps in the field of detente and disarmament, has not abandoned its previous "tough" course in the international arena, the course which does not promote a solution to the existing problems in a constructive spirit.

UN RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN FULL OF 'LIES'

LD141451 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 14 TASS -- International imperialism has not abandoned its attempts at further building up tensions around Afghanistan. To this end it has used the U.N. General Assembly, on which a so-called resolution on Afghanistan has been forced. The "resolution" is full of malicious lies and slanders against the legitimate government of the DRA, the gains of the Afghan people. The real aim of that crude anti-Afghan provocation is to kindle an atmosphere of enmity towards the people of democratic Afghanistan, to try to justify the "undeclared war" which was unleashed against it by the USA and international reaction after the victory of the April revolution of 1978 in that country.

This hostile campaign has been convincingly exposed by Qasin Amed, representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The new imperialist exercise, he stressed, completely (?exposes) the criminal essence of Washington's policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan. It is precisely the United States which is trying to put on the robe of a champion of human rights, which arms and sends gangs of terrorists into Afghanistan's territory. The imperialists are the true inspirers of the bloody crimes of counter-revolutionary bandits, mass violations of human rights of the Afghan soil. The provocation at the U.N. staged by imperialism against my country, the Afghan delegate said, will "definitely pave the way for unbridled proliferation of similar actions against other nonaligned countries."

Representatives of Vietnam, the GDR, Laos, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, other nonaligned and socialist countries pointed out that the use of the U.N. by imperialism with provocative aims is not only a crude breach of the U.N. Charter, but also seriously undermines the prestige of that international organisation.

It is the duty of the United Nations Organization, Mongolia's representative Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan said, to work for putting an end to imperialist interference in the home affairs of the Afghan people, which firmly embarked on the way of democratic reforms to contribute to a political settlement of the question around Afghanistan.

UN ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION

LD131211 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 13 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has passed a decision on the holding of a United Nations conference on the promotion of international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy from March 23 to April 10, 1987. It adopted a resolution which recorded progress achieved in the preparation of this representative international forum. The resolution points out that the results of the conference will promote free and unimpeded access, on a just and equal basis, to nuclear technology, equipment and materials which are indispensable for the advancement of national programmes for peaceful uses of atomic energy.

UN APPROVES RESOLUTION DENOUNCING GENOCIDE

LD141500 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 14 TASS -- A resolution approved by the U.N. General Assembly strongly denounces the crimes of genocide. The resolution that was adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia and Poland in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism has reaffirmed that genocide is the crime that violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and objectives of the U.N. It insistently urges all the countries which have not yet signed the convention on the prevention of the crime of genocide and the punishment for it to immediately sign this important international document in the sphere of human rights. The U.S. which pursues a policy of genocide against the American Indians -- the native population of the country is among the states which stubbornly refuse to respond to the call.

ZAGLADIN EXAMINES WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

LD131639 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) has been always regarding itself as one of the detachments of the world revolutionary working-class movement and has taken an active part in all its activities and struggle. The draft new edition of the programme of the CPSU has it that the CPSU is an integral part of the international communist movement", Professor Vadim Zagladin writes in an article for the APN bulletin. Professor Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Dr. of science (philosophy), has authored a number of books on the problems of the world revolutionary, communist and working-class movement.

The contemporary communist movement functions in almost a hundred countries of the world. It unites about 90 million people. The total number of communists in the world is now almost twice as great as a quarter of a century ago. Among the members of the fraternal parties are representatives of all sections of the working population and, above all, of course, those of the working class.

Conditions for the activities of communists are quite diverse, since they are at work in both socialist countries, in the developed capitalist ones and in newly-independent states. The forms and methods of their work and peculiarities of their strategy and tactics vary accordingly.

The CPSU appreciates the striving of the fraternal parties to refine their strategy and tactics, and studies their problems and experience, Vadim Zagladin writes. The experience gained by the fraternal parties is an invaluable internationalist asset. Despite the existing differences in the conditions and forms of the struggle, certain common features are characteristic of all communist parties. The draft new edition of the programme of the CPSU says on this score: "The revolutionary parties of the working class guide themselves by the scientific theory of social development, Marxism-Leninism, and are pursuing a principled class-motivated policy. Their characteristic features are conviction in the historical inevitability of replacement of capitalism by socialism, a clear understanding of the objective law-governed processes of socialist revolution in whatever form -- peaceful or non-peaceful -- and an ability to apply the general principles of struggle for socialism in the concrete circumstances of every country."

It is precisely these features that determine the action capacity of Communist parties and distinguish them from all the other parties which act on behalf of the working class, the author of the article emphasises.

The strength of the communists lies in the fact that they firmly uphold the rights and vital aspirations of the working people, Vadim Zagladin points out. All communist parties now consider it their main task to struggle for averting the threat of a thermonuclear war and for preventing militarisation of outer space. The new party document says that the communists are now in the forefront of the struggle for the preservation of péace on earth, for people's right to life. They clearly understand the causes of the war threat, expose the real culprits of the aggravation of international tensions and of the arms race, and strive for cooperation with all those who are capable of making a contribution to the anti-war struggle.

The communists' consistent struggle for peace, against the aggressive policy of imperialism and the arms race is acting in our days as the supreme manifestation of the historical mission of the international working class.

According to the CPSU's evaluation, the international communist movement is the most influential ideological and political force of our times, the vanguard of the working class movement and of all the forces of the world revolutionary progress, Professor Zagladin writes in conclusion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS

LD132032 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

By the overwhelming majority of votes the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly Thursday approved resolutions on key directions of disarmament. The document was sponsored by socialist countries led by the U.S.S.R. and a lot of nonaligned states which supported them.

A broad response was evoked by the concept of "star peace" advanced by the Soviet Union as a counter-balance to sinister "star wars' plans. A resolution on the prevention of an arms race in outer space embodying most important ideas set forth in the Soviet proposal for international cooperation in the peaceful exloration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarization was supported by 151 states. Not a single resolution on disarmament issues has received a bigger number of votes. Only the United States abstained from voting on that proposal which calls for blocking weapons into space. The isolation of the U.S. was only underscored by the fact that the only delegation which supported its position was that of the puppet regime of Grenada.

Only three Western nuclear powers -- the United States, Britain and France -- voted against the resolution calling for the immediate termination of prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The resolution was initiated by the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries. That document stresses the imperative need of concluding a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests by all states with a view to stopping and reversing the race in nuclear arms and ultimately achieving their complete elimination. The international community welcomed the moratorium on any nuclear explosions introduced by the Soviet Union's unilaterally [as received] and urged all countries to follow the example.

Most of the other 35 resolutions on disarmament issues endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly chart real ways for improving the international climate. These are primarily the resolutions on a nuclear arms freeze, on the prohibition of the development and production of new types of mass annihilation weapons and new systems of such weapons, on no first use of nuclear weapons, on the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons, and on curbing the race in naval armaments. The fact that the General Assembly approved all these resolutions graphically reflects the growing awareness of nations that it is necessary that urgent and responsible decisions should be made and concrete measures should be adopted to break the vicious circles of the arms race for the benefit of safeguarding the civilisation and the very life on earth.

Yannis Souliotis, the speaker of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which discussed disarmament issues, it is the tasks of terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space that are not the matter of prime concern for all humankind [sentence as received]. It would like to see the positive results of the most important international events of recent time -- the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva -- to be realized exactly along these lines.

However, the delegates to the United Nations General Assembly noted with regret that in the concrete approach to disarmament issues actions of the United States and a group of its closest NATO partners are still directed at obstructing the efforts of the United Nations in this field. Not to mention the U.S. indicative refusal to join the international community on the issue of preventing an arms race in space, the United States voted against 17 times, and twice in complete isolation, when other drafts were put to vote.

CORRECTION TO UN VOTE AGAINST SPACE WEAPONS

The item headlined "U.S. Abstains on UN Vote Against Space Weapons" published in the 13 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page CC 1 was subsequently killed by TASS at 1841 GMT on 13 December.

REAGAN EMPHASIZES SUMMIT IN EUROPEAN INTERVIEW

PM160933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "R. Reagan Interview"]

[Text] Washington, December 13 TASS -- The White House has issued the transcript of the U.S. President's interview with a number of West European newspapers, in which he answered questions concerning various aspects of U.S. policy and international affairs.

It is noteworthy that during the interview Ronald Reagan repeatedly returned to the theme of his Geneva meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, its results, and assessments of prospects for U.S. -Soviet relations.

Asked if he would change anything in what he did and said in Geneva if given the possibility of "replaying" the summit meeting, the U.S. President said:

I met with Mr Gorbachev for 15 hours, and five of those hours were spent in private conversations, together, one-on-one. We were both frank and serious in discussing our points of view.

Saying further that he found Mikhail Gorbachev "to be energetic and clear in making his points", the U.S. President added he is "ready for the difficult, step-by-step work it will take to achieve lasting results in arms control, on regional issues, and in bilateral and other vital areas of U.S. -Soviet relations."

Journalists singled out the remark made by Ronald Reagan that important as the accords reached in Geneva were, they "were not as important as the deeds that must follow them if we are to reduce the mistrust and suspicions between us." He said more than once during the interview that the meeting in Geneva marked a fresh start for "the entire U.S. -Soviet relationship."

Along with this, Ronald Reagan in that interview continued to promote the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, presenting it very much like a panacea for all nuclear troubles. He stressed his country's interest in involving its West European allies, first of all West Germany and Britain, in this militarist program.

Speaking of the general U.S. approach to the Soviet Union, the U.S. President said:

"Our relations with the USSR have been and will continue to be essentially competitive. At the same time, we must and will ensure that our competition remains peaceful."

SHULTZ VISITS WEST, EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Visit to FRG

LD141848 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 14 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has paid a brief visit to the FRG after visiting Britain and Belgium where he attended the NATO Council's session at foreign ministers' level.

Mr Shultz met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich-Genscher as well as with representatives of the opposition Social-Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) -- Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, and Johannes Rau, SPD deputy chairman, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia. Matters of East-West relations as well as problems connected with the U.S. "star wars" programme were touched upon during the conversations.

Local mass media regard the visit of the U.S. secretary of state as an attempt at putting pressure on the FRG to make it join, following Britain's example, in the U.S. space-militarization plans. The ARD TV network has directly connected the visit by George Shultz with the forthcoming meeting of the FRG's Government on December 18, the meeting during which a final decision is expected to be taken on attitude to the SDI. A U.S. high official has stated at a briefing in Bonn that the United States is hoping that the FRG will join the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) which has been worked out by the Reagan administration.

Today George Shultz, accompanied by Hans Dietrich-Genscher, left for West Berlin.

West Berlin, December 14 TASS -- A mass demonstration has taken place here in protest against the visit to the city by the U.S. secretary of state. Thousands of demonstrators marched through the central street of West Berlin, carrying placards and banners proclaiming "Let missiles remain in the USA!", "No to weapons in space!", and "Jobs, not SDI".

'Spirit of Interference'

LD151250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 15 Dec 85

["Shultz Arrives" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived today for a visit to Bucharest on the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He will also visit Hungary and Yugoslavia.

In a number of speeches before this trip, the secretary of state made statements in the spirit of [vdukhe] interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. He declared, inter alia, that the United States would like "to facilitate a more open atmosphere in states neighboring on the Soviet Union." The essence of U.S. policy in regard to the socialist countries, as Shultz' statements witness, consists in seeking out and fostering tendencies which are "positive" ones from the U.S. point of view. This statement once again demonstrates that the U.S. Administration is betting on weakening the countries of the socialist community, on estranging them one from the other, and on undermining these countries' cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The opponents of the cause of peace and security in Europe should bear in mind that however much the leaders of the United States try to undermine the unity of these countries and estrange them one from the other, it is a futile undertaking.

Arrival in Hungary

LD152022 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 15 TASS -- Upon completion of his visit to Romania U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has come for an official visit here today at the invitation of Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Peter Varkonyi.

U.S. TO CONTINUE 'PROVOCATIVE' AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD142218 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 14 Dec 85

["At Variance With the Truth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper admitted recently that secret aid which the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) gives to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries has turned into the largest-scale secret operation being carried out by the United States since the war in Vietnam. TIME magazine has added that the conflict in Afghanistan is the biggest undeclared war the United States is conducting now.

John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, went to the eastern border of Afghanistan. Did he go there to see for himself the prospectlessness of the anti-popular cause of the counter-revolutionaries and to save for the U.S. taxpayers the 470 million dollars which were recently assigned to the CIA by a secret decision of the U.S. Congress recently in addition to the 1,500 million which the United States has already spent on the financing of the terrorist activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA)? No, not at all. John Whitehead toured Pakistan's north-west province, where the counter-revolutionaries have entrenched themselves with quite different end in view: To pretend that when staying there he got new "irrefutable facts" allegedly justifying the expansion of U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan.

Immediately after the tour, the high-ranking spokesman of the administration delivered a lengthy report in the Washington branch of the International Affairs Council. The purpose of the report was to distort the essence of the progressive transformations in the DRA, to slur socialist states' internationalist assistance to the young republic, and to cast aspersions on the stay of the limited contingent of the Soviet troops there. By presenting the counter-revolutionaries as "freedom-fighters", John Whitehead vainly tried to prove the "humanitarian" nature of the aid which Washington gives to the terrorists who are in the pay of the CIA.

Such "humanism" of the U.S. Administration costs the Afghan people dearly. Over the years of the undeclared war, the counter-revolutionary bands in the DRA have burnt down or destroyed about 2,000 schools, dozens of hospitals and medical aid stations, put out of operation hundreds of bridges, dams and other irrigation facilities, and organized explosions in cinemas and mosques, on city transport and at Kabal airport.

The Western press has reported that when training the bandits the Americans use the newest medical mind-influencing preparations. A group of U.S. "specialists" carry out a secret programme in counter-revolutionary camps, turning hirelings by means of psychotropic preparations into mechanical implementors of the criminal designs of the enemies of Afghanistan and instilling in them savage cruelty in doing away with women, children and old men.

In these conditions the latest provocative pronouncement by the high-ranking spokesman of Washington cannot be regarded otherwise than as evidence that the United States intends to continue to arm and to incite the anti-Afghan terrorists who are in the pay of the United States, covering their crimes with a campaign of lies and slander.

U.S.-SOVIET ART EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Hammer Comments

LD131340 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS -- An agreement on exchanging art exhibitions between the U.S.S.R. and the United States was signed by Yevgeniy Zaytsev, first deputy minister of culture of the U.S.S.R., and Dr. Armand Hammer here today. Under the terms of the agreement 40 famous canvases of impressionists and postimpressionists from the Hermitage and the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts are to be shown in the United States. Two collections from the U.S. -- Armand Hammer's "Five Centuries of Chefs d'Oeuvre" and the collection from the Washington National Gallery will be shown in the U.S.S.R.

This exchange of exhibitions is unparalleled and would have been impossible without the cultural exchange agreement signed in Geneva, Dr. Armand Hammer said. We have made the first step in creating foundations of better understanding between our nations. I hope that will be followed by cooperation in other fields, such as arms control and prevention of nuclear war.

News Conference on Exchange

LD131627 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS -- Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the U.S. "Occidental Petroleum", has stated that the lack of the most favoured nation (M.F.N.) trading status for the USSR is the main obstacle in the development of Soviet-U.S. trade-and-economic relations at the present stage. He spoke here today at a press conference devoted to the conclusion of the first Soviet-American agreement on the exchanges of collections of pictures from Soviet and U.S. museums within the framework of the agreement, which the two countries' leaders had signed in Geneva, on the development of contacts in the fields of culture and art.

Mr. Hammer voiced hope that this obstacle to the development of Soviet-American trade would be removed in the near future, possibly, next year. He said that, for his part, he would do his utmost to secure that.

Armand Hammer went on to say that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in the field of trade had begun markedly to improve after the summit meeting in Geneva between President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mr Hammer's opinion is that the United States should show consistency in its attitude to the Soviet Union. If the USA sincerely strives for broader trade with the Soviet Union, why wouldn't it grant the MFN trading status to the Soviet Union? Mr. Hammer asked. The USA has granted such status to some allies of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hammer emphasised that an improvement of relations in trade would inevitably result in the building of confidence between the two countries, and, ultimately, in better political relations.

U.S. TRADE USED AS 'INSTRUMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY'

LD131114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council was held in Moscow 9-11 December. I would remind our listeners that this public organization was set up on the initiative of business circles of the two countries in 1973. The council set itself the task of promoting in every way the expansion of trade and scientific-technical links between the USSR and the United States, to seek out new ways and means of cooperation. The council strove to carry out this task even in the period when the U.S. Administration unilaterally conducted a policy of curbing these links.

The current meeting which was held immediately after the Soviet-U.S. summit showed that in U.S. business circles there is increasing understanding of the lack of prospects for such a policy and an increasing desire for a normalization of trade with the USSR. At our microphone is international commentator Igor Charikov:

It is no secret, and this was mentioned at the meeting of the council, that the U.S. ruling circles have in recent years used internatinal trade and, in particular trade with the USSR, as an instrument of foreign policy and as a means of putting pressure on other countries. Bans have been imposed one after the other on deliveries to the USSR of various types of goods; all possible embargoes and discriminatory legislative acts have been introduced.

In other words, artificial barriers and obstacles were set up against the bilateral trade which had begun to develop in the years of detente and it was no easy matter to eliminate these. The practice of subsequent years showed that such a policy is hopeless, that it is not only ineffective, but also entails undesirable internal and also foreign policy consequences unfavorable for the United States. U.S. corporations and firms lost not only advantageous orders, but also to some extent their reputation as reliable trade partners. Such actions as, for example, the embargo on the delivery to the USSR of equipment for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline aroused feelings of disappointment among the traditional U.S. allies.

As a result, the present White House leadership was obliged to lift some partial restrictions. However, it must be stated quite frankly that this enforced pragmatism does not alter in full the former uncompromising approach to trade and economic relations with the USSR.

This is a short analysis of the state of relations between our countries in the sphere. For the sake of giving the whole truth, it must be said that even in the most tense times that section of the U.S. business circles which has always been marked for its far-sightedness retained its desire to revive relations in their former state and to develop them further. The present meeting of ASTEC showed this with great clarity.

U.S. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS HARM U.S. BUSINESSES

PM051545 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[S. Shibayev article: "In the Quagmire of 'Technological' Warfare: The Policy of Economic Sanctions Boomerangs Against the United States"]

[Text] The current remarks by representatives of the U.S. Administration about the need for "economic" and "technological warfare" between West and East are disturbing. Washington seeks finally to bury the very idea of businesslike cooperation between capitalist and socialist countries.

Former U.S. President R. Nixon once said that trade is the second lever of political and economic pressure on other states, after the arms race. Therefore, the developed capitalist countries must use it "both as a stick and as a carrot."

But now this approach seems too "liberal" to the most reactionary circles. U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle formulated the "hawks'" opinion thus: "I do not agree with the very idea that we (the United States -- S.Sh.) and the Russians could settle our differences, reduce them by means of concluding appropriate treaties, and then base our policy on the mutual consent to make the world more secure." So, in place of businesslike cooperation the emphasis is on creating a "technological cordon" around the CEMA countries. The "blacklists" banning the exportation to the USSR and the other socialist countries of computers, microprocessors, robots, and many other types of technology are continuing to expand. Pressure is being stepped up on many neutral and nonaligned countries with the aim of making them join in the U.S. course. The Pentagon plays an increasingly active role in the elaboration of U.S. export policy.

Realizing that without support from allies the United States is incapable of wrecking businesslike cooperation between East and West, Washington is trying to knock together a united "antisocialist" front in the sphere of technology. A new organ was recently set up within the NATO framework -- the "Security and Technology Experts Meeting" (STEM). At these meetings military people from the North Atlantic bloc countries are to examine all the main large-scale projects for cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries before any contracts are signed.

But this venture has not met with great enthusiasm in Western Europe. Assessing the Washington administration's foreign economic policy with regard to the USSR and the other socialist countries in the last 5 years, many statesmen and representatives of business and scientific circles in West European countries agree that the course adopted by the United States is being pursued in isolation from reality. The opinion of influential West German business circles was expressed by O. Amerongen, president of the FRG association of chambers of trade and industry. "I cannot imagine world trade today without the transfer of modern technology and machinery," he stated. "Trade with the East is an integral part of world trade, which means that the exportation of advanced technology to the Soviet Union should not be under a ban."

In his replies to the U.S. magazine TIME, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the authors of the story about the hunger for American technology which is supposedly consuming the USSR forget who they are dealing with when they deal with our country today. It has long since become a great scientific and technical power, having won technological independence since the revolution.

In this connection, it is apposite to cite a remark by J. Kaiser, head of the firm Kaiser Research, which specializes in seeking out technological innovations in the USSR and the other socialist countries and acquiring them for U.S. companies.

In THE WASHINGTON POST J. Kaiser exposed the unsubstantiated nature of official Washington's assertions about the supposed laggardness of the Soviet economy. Such companies as Bristol-Myers and Du Pont would not, he said, be buying new patented medicines and surgical instruments and Kaiser Aluminium and Olin Corporation would not be acquiring complex manufacturing processes from the Soviet Union if the situation was as it is depicted by those who are opposed to the development of Soviet-U.S. scientific and technical ties.

In the opinion of Western specialists the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States in a number of fields of scientific and technical progress; in some of them, in the words of the U.S. magazine NEW SCIENTIST, it simply "shines." Because of the U.S. Administration's bans on the delivery of so-called "strategic goods" to the socialist countries, U.S. companies are deprived of the opportunity to obtain around $10 billion. The keenness of the conflict on these issues between the official authorities and U.S. business circles is indicated by the fact that in the United States, as Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES reports, there is even an influential lobby seeking a reduction in the "blacklists." THE WASHINGTON POST writes of U.S. businessmen's "concern about the fact that they are constantly being crowded out (of East-West trade -- S.Sh.) by Western Europe and Japan. And the FINANCIAL TIMES claims, without beating about the bush, that Western Europe and Japan "will seize the majority of deals with Moscow" in the course of the USSR's implementation of the new 5-year plan for economic and social development for 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000.

To sum up, it can be noted that despite the sharp intensification, on the threshold of the eighties, in the aggressiveness of U.S. policy in the sphere of trade and economic relations with socialist countries, the material fabric of detente has on the whole withstood the attacks of the most reactionary forces of international capital.

The Soviet Union continues to advocate the broad development of mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties with the capitalist countries, including the United States. "It is quite obvious," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted, "that if two such countries as the United States and the USSR, with their colossal scientific and technical potential, cooperate on an equal basis in this sphere, not only our two peoples, but the whole world will gain."

U.S.-SOVIET PACIFIC FISHING COOPERATION CITED

PM111510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Balakirev: "When Common Interest Is the Basis. Cooperation Between Soviet and American Fishermen in the Pacific Ocean"]

[Text] A wireless message was sent to the IZVESTIYA correspondent's office in Vladivostok from the northern region of the Pacific Ocean.

"For the 8th year the Sulak factory ship of the Primorrybprom Production Association is conducting joint fishing with U.S. fishermen in the northwest Pacific Ocean. The latest voyage has been the longest and the most successful," B. Nadein, the captain in charge of the factory ship, reports. "The fishing areas have been changed and so has the catch: Rock Trout, Cod, Plaice, and Alaska Pollock.... But the Sulak and the five U.S. trawlers combined in one flotilla are working for the common 'pot.' The trawlers catch the fish and convey it to the factory ship, where the catch is processed into the finished product. U.S. specialists -- technologists, company representatives, and observers -- work with us on board the factory ship. Far from our native shores, we all impatiently awaited the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the U.S. President, deeply believing that the meeting would help strengthen peace and mutual understanding and increase contacts, including economic contacts...."

Yes, since 1978 the Soviet-U.S. Marine Resources Company has been conducting fishing and fish processing operations off the northwest U.S. coast. This is as yet our countries' only production association with mixed capital. The Marine Resources Company has permanent directors in Nakhodka and Seattle.

The beginning was more than modest: 1,000 metric tons of fish. However, with every year the scale of fishing zone development has increased, despite the bleak political climate, and the mutual trust and respect of the fishermen and processing workers has grown stronger. This year, on three fishing expeditions, 46 U.S. vessels supplied 18 Soviet large refrigerated fish factory trawlers and 2 powerful factory ships with raw material. Approximately 200,000 metric tons of fish were caught. The Marine Resources Company's products have won the recognition of consumers.

You cannot get by without mutual assistance at sea. On more than one occasion the crew of the Sulak have had to help the U.S. fishermen with emergency repairs -- often in very difficult storm conditions. The forms of working relations have expanded. Now the practice is that the crews of the U.S. trawlers come aboard our factory ship for relaxation and sports competitions and to visit the discotheque....

And our vessels call in at the island port of Dutch Harbor, which lies on the arc of a great circle well-known to every seaman: In the days of the Great Patriotic War communications between the allies -- the USSR and the United States -- were made along it. On this arc, before the menacing face of the ocean, practical and moral unity and willingness to pool efforts are also needed today. This is what Yu. Bovykin, head of the department of navigation security of the All-Union Dalryba Association, says:

"Last year the radio operator of the Sulak factory ship received a signal for help from the trawler Golden Provided. Six of our large vessels immediately went to rescue the fishermen. However, they were not in time to prevent a tragedy: The trawler overturned. Only four fishermen were to be found in a rubber dinghy. Once rescued, they were given everything necessary on board our large refrigerated fish factory trawler Mys Yegorova. This spring a fire broke out on the U.S. ship "Golden Pride in Bristol Bay. Immediately, at full steam ahead, as they say, our ships Pogranichnik Strelnikov, Kirenga, and Mys Osipova rushed to the scene of the disaster...."

Over the years business circles in the U.S. northwest have become convinced of the conscientiousness of the captains of Dalryba and of the stability of their profits in the field of marine cooperation. However, the essence lies not only in the economic expediency of this cooperation. Against the background of the political realities of recent years, the experience of the joint working effort by USSR and U.S. fishermen, the only experience of its kind, acquires particular significance. Once the soldiers of the two great powers met on the Elbe, uplifted by their victory over the common enemy. Today, on the Pacific Ocean shelf, Soviet and U.S. fishermen preserve the spirit of the Elbe. Shipowner Barry Fisher is one of the founders of the joint fishing expeditions. He was a sailor in the Arctic convoys of World War II which brought food and arms to Murmansk. Now, in his declining years, he does not want his son, also a fisherman, to become the victim of the frenzied "star wars" policy. In the international seamen's club in Nakhodka Barry Fisher said this:

"Big oaks from little acorns grow. I hope that the Marine Resources Company can be a shoot giving life to broader practical cooperation."

...On receiving a wireless message from the Sulak factory ship I called A. Klimenko, the Soviet director of the Marine Resources Company, in Nakhodka.

"The Soviet-U.S. Marine Resources Company has withstood all the political strain of recent years caused by the U.S. Administration," he said. "Now the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the U.S. President has undoubtedly created the prerequisites for further developing economic cooperation in the Pacific Ocean."

Then John (Vinskiy), the U.S. representative of the Marine Resources Company in Nakhodka, took the received. He said:

"The Geneva summit meeting has served as a spur to expand contacts and improve relations between our two peoples. We all hope for this. Unfortunately, the main thing has not been achieved. But one would like to believe that the meeting cannot help but influence the progress of the nuclear arms reduction talks which will be continued in Geneva. I would like to wish the Soviet people the same as we want: peace on earth, and may our countries meet on the shelf, as on the Elbe...."

NEWS CONFERENCE PROMOTES 'GOODWILL GAMES'

LD122308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report from New York by correspondents V. Lobachenko and Ye. Sveshnikov]

[Excerpt] Competitions between the best sportsmen of the USSR and the United States will take place in Moscow and Tallinn next summer. A news conference devoted to their preparation took place in New York.

In all addresses at the New York news conference, the thought was heard of the necessity for and importance of developing sporting and other ties between the United States and the Soviet Union. Participating in the news conference were the directors of the television and radio corporation Turner Broadcasting System, the organizers of the Goodwill Games on the U.S. side, and well-known U.S. sportsmen and U.S. business representatives.

Here, too, an agreement was signed with the U.S. Pepsi Cola company on its financial assistance to the U.S. participants in the games in Moscow. U.S. sportsmen are in extreme need of such assistance in view of the lack of financial backing on the part of the official authorities and are forced to count on the aid of U.S. business circles. At present, 10 U.S. sporting federations already have announced their intention to send their best sportsmen to Moscow to the Goodwill Games.

Ted Turner, president of Turner Broadcasting Systems, said in part:

[Begin Turner video recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] I am absolutely convinced of the need for U.S.-Soviet cooperation. I regard as one of the United States' major mistakes its nonparticipation in the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. We are now ready to right that wrong. [end recording]

USSR, PRC FOREIGN MINISTERS TO EXCHANGE VISITS

OW131934 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will exchange visits tin 1986. This is what Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa said in Beijing. Kapitsa was on a 8-day visit to China. He said that useful and realistic talks were held during the visit. He said that the major results of the talks are that the Soviet Union and China have agreed to hold more consultations on international issues.

WU XUEQIAN NOTES 'OBSTACLES' TO USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD131958 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 13 TASS -- An interview with Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China (PRC), gave to the XINHUA news agency on matters of China's foreign policy and international situation, has been published in the Chinese press.

He pointed out a considerable livening up of China's foreign-policy activities, and emphasised the PRC's interest in a "lasting peaceful international situation". "Only in peaceful conditions China will be able to concentrate efforts on the reform, to develop social productive forces, to get rid, at last, of poverty and backwardness, and gradually to approach the level of the developed countries," Wu Xueqian said.

The Chinese minister described the "unceasing arms race between the two superpowers" as the main peculiarity of the international situation. In so doing he ignored the well-known proposals of the USSR aimed at radically reducing nuclear arms and at preventing militarisation of outer space.

Touching upon Sino-American relations, Wu Xueqian said they develop "comparatively evenly" while the leaders of the two countries maintain constant contacts. He pointed out progress in bilateral cooperation in the economy, trade, science, technology, and in the sphere of culture and education. At the same time the minister mentioned the existence of "the main obstacle" in relations between the USA and the PRC -- the problem of Taiwan -- and "negative factors" in bilateral trade relations.

The PRC's minister of foreign affairs expressed satisfaction with the existence of many "common points" between China and Western Europe, and called for the strengthening of political, trade-and-economic, and other contacts with it.

Touching upon Soviet-Chinese relations, Wu Xueqian stressed that they have "improved to a certain extent". Trade relations received development in 1985. The minister mentioned the signing of a long-term agreement on trade and payments, the restoration of inter-parliamentary contacts, and the development of contacts in other fields. At the same time he again linked the lack of a "radical improvement" in Soviet-Chinese relations with the question of so-called "obstacles". As is known, China reckons the USSR's relations with third countries among such "obstacles".

DPRK PREMIER TO VISIT 'END OF DECEMBER'

LD131732 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS -- Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the end of December 1985 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

REPORTS ON JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

CPSU Sends Message

LD151558 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 15 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU has addressed a message to the 50th Congress of the Socialist Party of Japan, saying:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is sending friendly greetings to the delegates to the 50th Congress of the Socialist Party of Japan and congratulating the Japanese Socialists on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Party of Japan.

Your party, which was founded in the year when German fascism and Japanese militarism were routed, has gained recognition as Japan's influential political force. It is known for its struggle in defence of the interests of the working class, all working people, for its vigorous actions against the reactionary designs of turning Japan into a militaristic power, for its unarmed neutrality, against the threat of nuclear war stemming from imperialism.

We in the Soviet Union value the friendly ties between the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Japan, which have become traditional. Of great significance in the present-day complex international situation is the mutual understanding recently reached in Moscow between the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Japan, as regards the need to intensify the struggle for eliminating the danger of nuclear war, strengthening peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

The CPSU, the whole Soviet people resolutely come out for a fundamental improvement of the international situation. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to prevent the arms race in outer space and end it on earth, is pressing ahead for drastic cuts in the nuclear weapons down to their total scrapping by all the nuclear powers.

Invariably following the policy of developing equitable, mutually beneficial and constructive cooperation with all countries, the Soviet Union considers it necessary and possible to improve relations with Japan, its close neighbour.

We wish the Japanese Socialists successful activity in the name of peace, democracy and social progress, and express the hope that a further deepening of friendly relations between the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Japan will contribute towards establishing an atmosphere of trust, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese peoples."

PRAVDA Hails Stand

LD151149 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 15 TASS -- The newspaper "PRAVDA" carries today a signed article headlined "On Anti-War Positions." The article deals with the 50th congress of the Socialist Party of Japan scheduled to open in Tokyo on December 16.

Over the forty years of its existence, the article says, the Socialist Party of Japan has turned into that country's influential political force upholding the rights and interests of the Japanese working people. The Socialist Party has announced the fight for peace, against the ambition of the Japanese reaction to turn Japan into a "great military power" and to revive Japanese militarism to be one of its main objectives.

As was pointed out in the newspaper "SHAKAI SHIMPO," the national publication of the Japanese Socialist Party, the newspaper "PRAVDA" recalls, the Nakasone government is drawing the Japanese people into a dangerous policy. One of the manifestations of this policy is the adoption of a new five-year programme for a buildup of the might of the Japanese Armed Forces, for which the enormous sum of 18,400,000 million yen is set aside. The implementation of that programme will, in the opinion of the Socialist Party, be in excess of the limit of spendings on military purposes set at one percent of the gross national product.

This limitation of military spendings introduced in 1976, the newspaper "PRAVDA" stresses, was a reflection of the will of the Japanese people, who demand that the country pursue a policy of peace and friendship with all peoples, strictly abide by the three non-nuclear principles, observance of a ban on arms exports. In that connection the Socialist Party of Japan views the cancelling of the existing limitations as an effort to undermine the fundamentals of peaceable policy.

Proceeding from the premise that the ninth article of the Constitution of Japan proclaims Japan's unconditional repudiation of war in resolving international disputes and bans the creation in that country of any armed force, whether it be a land force, navy, or air force, the Japanese Socialist Party does not recognise as legitimate military spendings even within the limits of one percent of the GNP. It declares its firm determination to press ahead for a freeze and then a reduction in the present-day appropriations of Japan on military purposes. The Socialist Party considers the turning of the Asian-Pacific region into a vast political zone, and a cut in the conventional types of weapons there to be a prerequisite for the security of Japan and of other Asian countries. The Socialist Party of Japan, the newspaper "PRAVDA" says in conclusion, has urged the Japanese people to step up the disarmament movement in the country, to put up a reliable barrier in the way of a revival of militarism in Japan.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN, SHEVARDNADZE VISIT VIEWED

LD141555 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Anatoliyev writes:

What has the outgoing year of 1985 introduced to Soviet-Japanese relations? To put it in a nutshell, it can be confidently said -- an improvement of their general climate. An important factor for such a development of the situation has been a revival of the political dialogue between our countries, including a summit dialogue.

For the first time over the past twelve years an exchange of views was been held between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, which was followed by an exchange of messages between them. At the meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries in the course of the U.N. General Assembly session in New York agreement was reached on a visit of Eduard Shevardnadze, to Japan. Japan has been visited by high-level Soviet delegations. In its turn, a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Parliament Michita Sakata has visited the Soviet Union.

In 1985, certain progress has manifested itself on a number of practical issues of bilateral relations, of great significance has been the agreement concluded on cooperation in the field of fisheries, which is one of the first inter-governmental agreements of this kind on the basis of the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention. The agreement on trade and payments from 1986 to 1990 and a convention on preventing double taxation have been initialled.

There has been a certain improvement also in the field of trade and economic relations. The volume of trade turnover has somewhat increased as compared with 1984. Thus a trend towards a decline in Soviet-Japanese trade observed in 1983-1984 has been overcome. A number of prominent Japanese businessmen has visited the Soviet Union. This is an indicator of their growing interest in trade and economic cooperation with the USSR.

Such are the results. They are hopeful, since quite a lot has been done to overcome the cooling which was characteristic of Soviet-Japanese relations quite recently. Yet can the sides be content with that? Obviously not, since the present-day level of Soviet-Japanese relations does not correspond either with the political weight of our countries in world affairs, or their economic potentials and even more so the objective requirements of cooperation in the effort to prevent nuclear war and strengthen universal peace. We are deeply convinced that cooperation between the USSR and Japan, the two countries, one of which suffered the heaviest human and material losses during the Second World War, and the other one has been the sole victim of the use of nuclear weapons, could become an important factor in resolving that task. There are also big potentialities for broadening cooperation between our countries in the trade, economic, scientific-technological and a number of other fields.

Then what is to be done to make an even fuller use of these potentialities? In the first place, it is necessary to cultivate [words indistinct] our countries, whose [word indistinct] leaves much to be desired. It goes without saying that the intensification of the political dialogue between the USSR and Japan contributes towards the attainment of that aim in no small measure. An important element of that political dialogue is the upcoming visit to Japan of the Soviet foreign minister. Considerable progress would be made in the event our proposal were accepted on a discussion with the participation of the states concerned or on a bilateral basis of confidence-building measures in the Far East. This would considerably facilitate the resolution of the task of eliminating mutual suspicion and lack of understanding. An important step on that way would be also the conclusion of an agreement that would place on record Japan's commitment to observe its nuclear-free status and the Soviet Union's commitment not to use nuclear weapons against Japan. These proposals of ours remain in force, the more so that the developments since these proposals were put forward have only proved the topicality of these steps. The objective of furnishing a solid conractual basis for Soviet-Japanese relations remains topical. This could be achieved through reaching agreement on goodneighbourly and mutually-beneficial cooperation as was proposed by the Soviet Union.

Peace and security of our countries are unthinkable without a lessening of tensions and and a reduction of the level of the threat of war, in the first place, in the area of Asia. The USSR is known to put forward the proposal that the Asian countries should jointly study the question of comprehensive approach to ensuring security in the region. A decisive fole in developing such an approach could be played by Japan, considering its growing weight in international affairs.

The development of relations between our countries recently makes it possible to return again to the above-said and other Soviet initiatives having the aim of ensuring a turn for the better in these relations and an improvement of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region as a whole. There is no doubt that an unbiassed approach to these initiatives by the Japanese side would yield its fruit.

U.S. SUB VISITS TO JAPAN SPUR 'APPREHENSION'

OW130546 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] According to a KYODO report, the U.S. nuclear submarine "Houston" arrived in Yokosuka today on a port call. This is the 29th port call this year by a U.S. nuclear submarine to Japan where the largest U.S. navel base in the Pacific is located. According to JANE' the authoritative British yearbook, the "Houston" carries Tomahawk cruise missiles equipped with both nuclear and conventional warheads.

The port calls by U.S. nuclear submarines have spurred deep apprehensions among local residents who have evidence that Japan's three nonnuclear principles are being violated. However, the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry responded as the usual to a query by Yokosuka municipal authorities by merely quoting an understanding with the United States that whether or not ships entering Japanese ports carry nuclear weapons will be reported to the government. [as heard]

PAKISTAN'S TROOPS CLASH WITH DRA TRIBES

LD152335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Mikhail Leshchinskiy video report]

[Text] Clashes between the units of regular Pakistani Army and the Pashto tribes Afridi and Shinwari, which have no wish to make their territory available to the Afghan bandits so that they can wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan, continue in the region of the Khyber Pass. The Islamabad authorities have issued an ultimatum to the Afridi leaders to cease armed resistance and surrender. The ultimatum has been rejected.

The events we are talking about are taking place precisely here, in the regions populated by the free Waziri, Afridi, Shinwari and other tribes. The military regime of General Ziaul Haq has introduced major forces into the regions adjoining the Khyber Pass, supported by tanks and armored personnel carriers. Having trampled all historical and traditional norms underfoot, they have seized populated settlements, public buildings and mosques. Numerous inhabitants, fearing for their lives, have fled their places of abode and found refuge in the mountains.

What is it that caused such strong displeasure on the part of the Pakistani regime? It is one thing only: the striving -- natural for any people -- to defend its rights and interests. The point is that the Pakistani Government, regardless of what the Pashto tribes want, has turned the regions wherein they have traditionally been settled into an arms arsenal, a center for the training of counterrevolutionary gangs which, having been trained here by American and other, Western European instructors, would subsequently be redeployed in Afghanistan. I often had meetings with representatives of the Pashto tribes, with these proud, freedom-loving, beautiful people who had thrice thoroughly routed the British colonizers. That is why I understand very well their indignation at the fact that they have been compelled to be neighbors with hired bandits.

About 120 centers for the training of these hired killers, centers such as this one, are currently in operation on the territory of Pakistan. It is precisely from here that bandits are sent into Afghanistan, to wipe out the peaceful population ethnically related to the Pashto people. When the tribes rose up against these piratical operations, defending their interests, the interests of their brethren, Islamabad decided to trample under the soldier's boot, and with the aid of American weapons, the rights and freedoms of those who are in favor of a peaceful settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

Kabul Radio has called these operations an act of genocide. As for the regime in Pakistan, for its part it confirmed yet again that it is against a peaceful, political settlement of the situation. After all, it is both convenient and suitable for the regime to continue to fan up tension in this region, so as to continue to receive American financial handouts and arms, thus increasing its military might and carrying on with the military preparations against the neighboring states and its own people.

PROPOSED U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN EXAMINED

LD132322 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Commentary by Ivan Lavrov]

[Excerpts] Our next commentary is by Ivan Lavrov, who analyzes Pakistan's new agreement with the United States.

The worth of the agreement is already known. Recently, Asian periodicals said it would surpass 6 billion dollars. The implementation of the new deal, whose worth doubles the economic and military aid given by the United States to Pakistan under the agreement in force now, is expected to begin in 1987. On the face of it, the increase might generate the illusion that Washington treats Islamabad's requirements with understanding, but let's analyze the development of events.

When they signed the 1981 military and economic deal, both Islamabad and Washington singled out clauses relating to civilian aid. In fact, however, top priority was given to military clauses which were the first to be implemented; F-16 fighter bombers and other offensive weaponry overshadowed civilian projects.

The repercussions of its military cooperation with the United States are not confined to economic losses and to weakening finances. The hopes of strengthening Pakistan's security and the actual results differ vastly, and this is of primary importance. Military provocations against Afghanistan have intensified. Now Pakistani servicemen are directly involved in them. Pakistan's relations with India have deteriorated.

It's noteworthy that in exchange for its military aid the United States has gained access to Pakistan's military facilities. The area of active military construction on the Makran coast is closed not only to the local population but also even to officials. This is tantamount to the loss of sovereignty over a part of Pakistan's own territory. Washington's striving to deploy at Pakistani military bases its first-strike nuclear missiles shows how serious the consequences of this development of events might be. Who would dare to assert that this accords with the interests of Pakistan's security? The very fact that Islamabad [word indistinct] seeks to join the nuclear club by developing its own nuclear weapons only heightens its dependence on the United States. Suffice it to say that the implementation of its nuclear program is simply impossible without additional foreign funds.

Now that Pakistan's official circles are swept by euphoria in connection with the proposed signing of another military and economic deal with the United States, it would be more appropriate to reevaluate the facts.

TV SHOWS EQUIPMENT CAPTURED FROM AFGHAN REBELS

LD141140 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Video report by correspondent A. Petrova; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Islam Dora, Islam Canyon -- The dushmans guarded it like the apple of their eye. This was a staging point: weapons were brought here from Pakistan, bandit formations thronged together here in order thence to infiltrate the whole country. And it was from here that they carried out their most villainous raids. [video shows more than 10 APCs and trucks seen distantly from the air moving along a road; Mi-24 helicopter or aircraft coming in to land on an airstrip; truck with a field gun on the back passes by an eight-wheeled tracked APC parked next to large number of machineguns on tripods, bolt action rifles laid in rows, boxes of ammunition, stacks of rifle grenades, ammunition and other unidentified objects; about 10 uniformed men handling and looking at arms.]

The tiny bands which joined together in this canyon called themselves a regiment. There was a headquarters, and a committee, and even a gold-embroidered regimental banner, which they deserted in cowardly fashion when they fled. [Video shows four uniformed men spreading out banner bearing calligraphic signs]

They also drew up their own constitution, edited by the inveterate counter-revolutionary (Mohammad Ismail Khores). Everything is written in this, chapter by chapter. Here, you can see: how to use chemical weapons, poison wells, lay mines, use explosives, make grenades.

And there was another fabricator that published a textbook to teach literacy. The bandits should know how to count how many they have killed, how much they have destroyed, how much damage they have done, how much they have harmed their own people and motherland.

And here are the godfathers of the counterrevolution themselves. Their profession is to kill their fellow countrymen.

The band which called itself a regiment has been routed. Approximately 1,000 dushmans have been taken prisoner, and 40 arms depots have been seized and destroyed. [video shows piled wooden boxes, machine guns on stands, row of seven parked trucks; line of heavily-laden men seen in silhouette, two indistinct camouflage-pointed APC's; one eight-wheeled tracked APC, two men appearing through hatches, speeding by]

It is in just this region that the 150-km border with Pakistan is guarded by a detachment under the command of (Ismat Muslim), who 2 years ago went over to the side of the defenders of the revolution and who fights in its ranks:

[Begin (Ismat Muslim) recording in vernacular with superimposed translation] When I was in Pakistan I talked a lot with American, British and Chinese military leaders and with generals from the Punjab and with Ziaul Haq himself. They all have only one goal: to hinder the successful development of the revolution and leave my people in poverty and backwardness as the dumb executors of their will. I am guilty of many things, but now I am with my heroic people. I have made public all the secret talks with the enemies of my motherland in order now to serve it honestly. [end recording; video shows MI-24 helicopter flying overhead, uniformed men carrying rifles over shoulder, three or more APCS]

BRIEFS

INDIAN FREIGHT RECORD -- The millionth metric ton of freight since the start of the year has been delivered on the Soviet-Indian sea route, a record total in the 30 years of trading between Odessa and Indian ports. The main cargoes going to India are for Soviet-Indian cooperation projects. Efficiency at the Ilychevsk docks is being enhanced. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 14 Dec 85 LD]

THAI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

PM131639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 11 December Prachit Rotchanaphruk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and P. Rotchanaphruk, a conversation was held in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part.

SRV, ODESSA DOCKERS VOW TO REDUCE LOADING DELAYS

LD131634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] An agreement on cooperation for 1986-1990 and international socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has been concluded by the collectives of the sea ports of Odessa and (?Hushemin). The Vietnamese port workers and their Soviet colleagues have taken upon themselves obligations to reduce delays while waiting for ships which make voyages on the USSR-Vietmam routes to be unloaded. From now on, the reception of freight delivered by the Soviet Union by sea will (?take place) on special moorings which will make it possible to reduce to the maximum extent the duration of loading and off-loading work. The agreement likewise envisages a regular exchange of delegations of Soviet and Vietnamese port workers to study mutual experience and the increase of efficiency and cooperation.

Similar agreements have been concluded by the Odessa dockers with the collective of the Vietnamese port of (?Hai Phon).

BRIEFS

TASS-BERNAMA ACCORD -- Kuala Lumpur, 11 Dec (TASS) -- An agreement on cooperation between Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the Malaysian news agency BERNAMA has been signed here. The agreement was signed by Anatoliy Krasikov, deputy general director of TASS, and Ahmad Mustapha Hassan, General director of BERNAMA. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1149 GMT 11 Dec 85 LD]

USSR-SRV DAM CONSTRUCTION -- A Soviet Vietnamese collective is now working on the second stage of the damming of the Black River, as part of the Boabink hydroelectric project, which is being constructed with Soviet technical aid. The first generating set of the hydroelectric power station is expected to come into operation by the end of 1987. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 8 Dec 85 LD]

FURTHER ON BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Ligachev

LD131751 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who has come to the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

In a cordial conversation Ligachev and Mladenov briefed each other about progress in preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress. An exchange of opinions took place on topical problems of socialist construction in both countries.

With regard to implementing the coordinated foreign policy line and the general positions and initiatives that were agreed upon at the Sofia conference of the Political and Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, and with due consideration for the present situation in the international arena, questions were discussed of the further strengthening of interaction between the two parties and states in defending the interests of socialism in the struggle for a firm peace.

Satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations and with the firm unity of the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party upon the foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism was expressed. The importance of the tireless work of both parties to deepen the traditional friendship linking the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples was noted especially. The cooperation of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the political, economic and other spheres, carried out both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis, is the guarantee of the successful solution of even more large-scale tasks of the present time and of times to come.

The conversation passed off in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity and complete mutual understanding. Taking part in it were Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Grekov, the USSR ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR.

Shevardnadze, Mladenov Speeches

PM141945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In An Atmosphere of Friendship"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze organized a luncheon in P. Mladenov's honor. At the luncheon were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials; on the Bulgarian side were the officials accompanying P. Mladenov.

Addressing the guest, E.A. Shevardnadze said: As regards the results of the talks that have just ended, we feel great satisfaction. There has been a really productive and comradely exchange of views, as there should be with real friends and brothers, on important questions of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and topical international problems.

These conversations have reaffirmed a complete unity of views and a mutual determination to further deepen and improve the radiant relations between the communist parties and states and their cooperation in foreign policy.

The friendly visit to Bulgaria by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was a major contribution to the development of our fraternal relations and to our ties as allies. The unforgettable meetings in Sofia and M.S. Gorbachev's talks with Comrade T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and with other Bulgarian leaders vividly demonstrated how strong and indissoluble is the friendship between our fraternal parties and peoples. As a result of the visit, Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation was given new impetus for all-around development.

Of course, you know very well that in our plans for the future we are orienting ourselves toward even closer and more comprehensive cooperation with the socialist community states, including fraternal Bulgaria, E.A. Shevardnadze continued. This is clearly reflected in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the other pre-congress documents, discussion of which is actively under way at the moment in crucial period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress -- a congress which will occupy a special place in the history of our state and in defining the main strategic guidelines for our political and socioeconomic development for the long term.

A reliable reference point in pooling efforts with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the national economy in the interests of accelerating our countries' socioeconomic development is the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the Period Through the Year 2000.

Cultural links occupy a special place in the process of Soviet-Bulgarian rapprochement.

In international affairs too the Soviet Union and Bulgaria act harmoniously and operate as comrades in arms and like-minded countries. The commonality of our positions is manifested in the definition of the main task for actions in the international arena, which consists in reversing the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race, tightly sealing off the path to space for any weapons, and on that basis achieving a radical improvement in the international atmosphere.

Our course and our commitment to seeking solutions to the most complex problems by political means and by means of talks, was expressed in the statement by the Warsaw Pact members adopted recently at the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee. This approach was the basis of the USSR delegation's activity at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, whose results are being perceived hopefully by peoples throughout the world.

Bulgaria's peace-loving policy and its active efforts, with other countries, to advance the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans has earned profound respect in the international arena.

We are cooperating closely wherever the front of the struggle may lie to avert nuclear war and to ensure the peoples' security: in the United Nations, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, at the Vienna talks, and at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Coordinating our actions in the international arena and complete mutual understanding are a question of major politics.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express profound confidence that Soviet-Bulgarian relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop successfully for the indisputable reciprocal benefit of our countries and peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

In reply, P. Mladenov observed: The year to which we are bidding farewell has not brought the peoples tranquility. What is more, tension in the world has reached a dangerous point. It has become increasingly clear that we cannot wait, that we must take energetic actions and decisive measures. And the USSR, true to its peace-loving foreign policy, resolved to assume the initiative. With a sense of realism and guided by goodwill, it adopted [vosprinyal] a new approach to the resolution of the key problems of today. Its efforts were aimed at the main thing -- averting an arms race in space and preventing it on earth. Following a whole range of proposals and unilateral steps in this direction, the most important step was taken -- the initiative to hold a summit meeting between the USSR and the United States.

The meeting between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, P. Mladenov continued, is of exceptional importance. The resumption of dialogue between the USSR and the United States creates favorable preconditions for positive changes, for an improvement in the international atmosphere, and for a return to detente. It is important for these opportunities to be turned into concrete deeds. It is now up to the U.S. side.

The Soviet Union's stance at Geneva is wholly in line with the coordinated foreign policy line of the fraternal socialist countries and meets the national interests of each of them. In the complex and tense international situation, the significance of the cohesion and unity of the fraternal countries in the international arena is growing. A key factor for strengthening the positions and authority of the socialist community and implementing its coordinated foreign policy is the deepening of our political, economic, and military cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, Bulgaria will continue to work for the good of peace and mutal understanding between states. Its vigorous activity, aimed at firmly establishing relations of good-neighborliness, trust, and fruitful cooperation between the Balkan countries and implementing the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, is devoted to this noble aim.

Our country will continue to make its contribution to improving and enriching integration and cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and to developing and strengthening friendship with the fraternal countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

The relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR are all-embracing in nature, are following a rising trend, and are assuming new forms and new content.

We are pleased at Soviet people's remarkable achievements on the path of improving the developed socialist society. We follow with special interest the large-scale transformations aimed at accelerating your country's socioeconomic development.

As is known, the Bulgarian people's efforts are aimed at successfully completing the Eighth 5-Year Plan, consistently fulfilling our party's decisions on mastering the highest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, intensifying the national economy, and improving the management system, the political system, and the style and methods of work in all spheres.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

In the evening, P. Mladenov left for home. He was in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He was seen off at the airport by E.A. Shevardnadze and other officials. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was in the sendoff party.

Joint Communique Issued

PM141556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Bulgarian Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government 12-13 December 1985.

P. Mladenov was received by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Politubro and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks were held between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and P. Mladenov in the course of which an extensive exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, complete mutual understanding, and unity of views.

The ministers briefed one another on the widespread preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress, on the great labor and political enthusiasm in the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, and also on their countries' socio-economic development.

Gratification was expressed on both sides at the ongoing development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and fully in accordance with the 12 May 1967 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The steadfast desire of the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic to continue to expand and strengthen bilateral relations in all spheres was confirmed. Particular emphasis in this connection was placed on the exceptionally important significance of the results of the friendly visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Bulgarian People's Republic in October this year and his talks with T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic state council, which gave a new boost to the further improvement of all-around Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. Favorable opportunities for the deepening of economic relations are provided by the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for the Period Through the Year 2000.

The USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic expressed firm determination to strengthen to the utmost the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states and to enhance the effectiveness of their cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA frameworks in the interests of the strengthening of peace, international security, and social progress. They noted the paramount significance of the foreign policy program adopted at the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee and of the meeting of top leaders from Warsaw Pact states for the advancement of the joint peace-loving positions of socialist community countries in the interests of solving key questions of our time. It was from this point of view that the ministers reviewed the key problems of international relations. The Bulgarian side expressed total support for the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, terminating the arms race, and preventing its spread to outer space.

During a discussion of the results of the Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, the ministers emphasized that the meeting was an important event in international life and that its results will create more favorable opportunities for the improvement of the international situtions. The USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic consider that follow-up steps are necessary to ensure that political declarations are translated into specific decisions. They noted in particular the importance of the statement by the USSR and U.S. leaders regarding the impermissiblity of nuclear and war and also of the sides' pledges not to strive to attain military superiority. The ministers are unanimous that, as the Prague meeting of the top leaders of Warsaw Pact states emphasized, in today's international situation it is necessary to act in a coordinated manner and aim for a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

In this connection the sides declared their resolve to increase the efforts aimed at the termination of the arms race and at real advancement toward disarmament. Great significance in this respect was attached to an accord on the termination of all nuclear explosions and to the solution of the task concerning the total prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons. The reaching of understanding at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on the basis of the well-known proposals by the socialist countries would accord with the same objective.

The ministers advocated the deepening of political dialogue between European countries in the interests of improving the situation in the continent. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the elaboration of substantial complementary measures on confidence- and security-building in Europe, both of political and military nature, at the Stockholm conference. Perceiving the creation of nuclear-free zones as an important means for reducing the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war, and also for strengthening security and stability on the European continent, both sides declared their total support for initiatives for the creation of such zones, including in the Balkans.

During the visit, E.A. Shevardnadze and P. Mladenov signed a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic in 1986-1990.

On behalf of the Bulgarian leadership, P. Mladenov invited E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Mladenov Interview

LD132018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Unidentified correspondent's studio interview with Bulgarian foreign minister Petur Mladenov "Before His Departure"; from the "Vremya" newscast; Mladenov's remarks recorded in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Mladenov, what can you say about the results of the meetings and negotiations in Moscow?

[Mladenov] We have just completed our talks and negotiations with the leading officials of the CPSU and the Soviet state. These were very useful and necessary meetings. We exchanged information on preparations for the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. We discussed the state of relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and concluded with satisfaction that in the political sphere these are developing in an upward direction on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in accordance with the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

In the economic sphere our relations are also developing successfully. Just one figure indicates this. In the next 5-year period, mutual goods circulation will reach R70 million. But this is not the most important thing. What is important is that we are introducing new forms of cooperation. It is known that the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were the first to set up [sozdat] scientific production associations: We are now conducting negotiations on setting up combined firms with joint capital.

Comrade Shevardnadze and I also signed a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation, the very scope of this document bears witness to the depth and all-embracing nature of our cooperation in this sphere.

During the negotiations, international problems were also discussed. Particular attention was given to East-West relations. Bulgarian communists and the public expressed full satisfaction with the way Comrade Gorbachev expounded the common positions of socialism and the socialist community at the recent meeting in Geneva.

Pasko Comments on Visit

LD150404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Vladimir Pasko Commentary]

[Text] A full unity of views, and of mutual resolve to further deepen relations between the communist parties and states and for their interaction in foreign policy -- such are the results of the official friendly visit to Moscow by Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and his talks with Comrade Shevardnadze. Over to commentator Vladimir Pasko:

The talks between the Soviet and Bulgarian leaders of their foreign policy departments have taken place when the BCP and the CPSU are preparing for their routine congresses. This fact accorded special significance to the meeting which took place. The thorough exchange of opinions embraced matters of bilateral relations as well as topical international issues. Soviet-Bulgarian relations, as the facts show, are characterized by an advancing development and the forthcoming period will be marked by a strengthening of this tendency.

The recent talks in Sofia between Comrade Gorbachev and Zhivkov are of exceptional significance for this. The recently signed long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation up to the year 2000 has become a reliable landmark for our further economic interaction. Our cultural links are developing vigorously and the plan of cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries for the new 5-year plan just signed in Moscow is directed toward this.

In international affairs the Soviet Union and Bulgaria come forward as comrades-in-arms and the like-minded. The common character of our stances is demonstrated by defining the main task of action by fraternal countries which is to reverse the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race and to tightly close the path to space for all weapons, and on this basis to achieve a radical improvement in the international situation. The energetic efforts by Bulgaria to advance the idea on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is evoking deep respect throughout the world. We cooperate closely wherever the front-line struggle fights to prevent a nuclear war and ensure the security of peoples: in UN organizations; at the Geneva conference for disarmament; at the Vienna talks and at the Stockholm conference for measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament in Europe.

As Comrade Mladenov stressed, the deepening of our political, economic, and military cooperation on a bilateral and multisided basis is a decisive factor in strengthening the positions and authority of the socialist community and in the implementing of its coordinated foreign policy. Bulgaria will continue its contribution to further improving and enriching integration and interaction with the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to developing and strengthening friendship with fraternal countries and first and foremost with the Soviet Union. On the threshold of the congresses both sides are stating their resolve to continue working toward further strengthening all-round friendship and cooperation in the name of the ideals of peace and socialism.

BIRYUKOV MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1970 CPCZ PLENUM

PM131745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[I. Biryukov article: "An Important Political Behest: On the 15th Anniversary of the Adoption by the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum of the Document 'Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress'"]

[Text] In the treasure house of the ideological and political experience of the international communist movement, a prominent place belongs to the document "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," which together with the resolution on topical questions of party unity was adopted at a CPCZ Central Committee plenum in December 1970 and approved in May 1971 by the 14th CPCZ Congress.

It contains a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of a highly crucial and difficult period in the life of Czechoslovak communists and all the people of the CSSR. At the same time the document also reflects experience which goes beyond the bounds of what is specific and national. It has been 15 years since the adoption of this document, but it retains its value as evidence of one of the most acute class battles of post-war times between socialism and imperialism -- namely, the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968-1969.

By the sixties, Czechoslovakia had finished building the foundations of the new society. In terms of its economic potential, living standards, the achievements of science, culture, and education, and the social gains of the working people, the country had taken leading positions.

Suffice it to say that compared with the prewar level, the national income had increased by 250 percent by 1969. In alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, socialist Czechoslovakia was developing in conditions of peace, reliably safeguarding state and national sovereignty and its own foreign policy and economic interests.

All these indisputable facts were evaluated in the document adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee in December 1970. At the same time the party noted: "The path of building socialism was not easy; obstacles and difficulties were met with... alongside the difficulties arising from the novelty and complexity of the tasks, the building of socialism was also accompanied by certain subjective errors. They were expressed in complacency, inconsistency in the implementation of Leninist principles in the life and work of the party; the unsatisfactory generalization of the masses' practice and accumulated experience; disregard for the class approach to social problems; attempts to outpace development; and the violation of the principles of democratic centralism and intraparty democracy. As a result of the slackening of political and ideological work, the struggle against bourgeois ideology and against petit bourgeois tendencies and ideological subversion lost its acuteness. This led inevitably to a weakening of the party's ties with the working people's masses." The enemies of socialism took advantage of this.

At the theoretical conference held in Prague the other day on the 15th anniversary of the publication of the "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," the dialectics of socialist development were revealed in depth. The report noted, in particular that on the basis of the experience gained by Czechoslovak communists, a country which has embarked on the path of building socialism must reckon with the face that even after the working class have taken power and new production relations have been established, remnants of the vanquished bourgeoisie and former privileged strata continue to exist.

There was another important fact too. Under conditions where the building of the foundations of socialism was nearing completion, key significance was attached to the accurate, realistic assessment of the path traveled and the definition of the still more complex tasks ahead. But that was not done. The result was a flagrant overestimation of the level of class, social, moral, and political development achieved, a voluntarist approach, and the putting forward of unrealistic socioeconomic goals and slogans. Reaction was not allowed to take advantage of this.

In general, after the 13th CPCZ Congress (31 May-4 June 1966), whose decisions oriented the party in the right direction but were not fulfilled sufficiently consistently, the CPCZ found itself faced with a concentrated offensive, organized under the false slogans of "improving socialism," by revisionist and right-wing opportunist forces acting in unison with imperialism's anticommunist centers.

The ideological and political platform of the revisionist and right-wing opportunist forces clad in the garb of "reformers of socialism" was a mishmash of petit bourgeois, frankly bourgeois, and nationalist views. So it was only natural that after the routing of the counterrevolution the loudest prophets of "socialism with a human face" fell into the arms of reaction, and some of them openly went into the service of imperialism.

The Czechoslovak Marxist-Leninists, fully aware of the seriousness of the situation, sought the effective resolution of the problems which arose and demanded the elimination of shortcomings. But the then party leadership did not give them support. The party was disunited and its activity paralyzed as a result of the actions of the revisionist group which had grown up within the CPCZ. As a result, the right-wing offensive was stepped up sharply, and by August 1968 a counterrevolutionary situation had arisen in the CSSR.

The international assistance in the defense of socialist gains which was granted in response to appeals from communists and true Czechoslovak patriots averted the bloodshed which the counterrevolution had prepared. "This international act," as the CPCZ Central Committee document notes, "saved thousands of people's lives, secured the internal and external conditions for peaceful and tranquil labor, strengthened the Western borders of the socialist camp, and dashed the imperialist circles' hopes of a revision of the results of World War II."

An ideological and political struggle was launched in the country against counterrevolutionary, antisocialist, and right-wing opportunist forces, to restore Marxist-Lininist principles in the CPCZ's life and in domestic and foreign policy.

The turning point was the CPCZ Central Committee plenum in April 1969, when Comrade Gustav Husak was elected to the post of first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The foundations were thus laid for the formation of a new, genuinely Marxist-Leninist party leadership.

It was necessary to show from Marxist-Leninist class positions both the causes, character, and consequences of the crisis development and the ways of overcoming the situation that had been created. "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and in society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" was the document designed to meet those aims. On this basis Czechoslovak communists purged the party, gradually regained the people's trust during the political struggle, and consolidated the CSSR's international position.

Back in May 1971 the 14th CPCZ Congress stated that the party was again able to fully perform its historic mission as the leading force of socialist society. Considering the objective conditions and the people's needs, the CPCZ put forward the general line of building a developed socialist society, a line which was subsequently given concrete form and elaborated by the 15th and 16th party congresses. This line meets the fundamental interests of Czechoslovakia's working class and working people and stems from the general objective features of socialism's development.

In this connection it is appropriate to address a provision of the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program: "Utilizing general objective features in the specific conditions of each socialist country is the basis for their confident progress, overcoming the problems of growth, and promptly resolving the contradictions that emerge and represents a real contribution by the ruling communist parties to the general process of socialist development."

The experience of world socialism demonstrates that the most important factors in its successful forward movement are the faithfulness of the ruling communist and workers' parties to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the creative application of that teaching, the firm link between the party and the broad working masses, the consolidation of their authority and leading role in society, the strict observance of Leninist norms of party and state life, and the development of socialist people's power; the sober consideration of the real situation and the prompt and scientifically validated solution of emerging problems; and forming relations with the other fraternal countries on the principles of socialist internationalism.

"...We are convinced," the report to the Prague theoretical conference notes, "that our experience, like the experience of the other fraternal parties, confirms that the struggle to defend socialism transcends national boundaries and represents an international component of the general cause of the international communist and workers movement."

Fraternal Czechoslovakia is now preparing for the 17th CPCZ Congress, which will be held next spring. Working people are summing up the results of the work that has been done and outlining plans for the further development of socialist society.

The CSSR people have produced impressive achievements under the CPCZ's leadership in building the new life, developing the economy, science, and culture, and in the social sphere. They are the object of Czechoslovak working people's legitimate pride and yet further convincing confirmation of the socialist system's advantages. Czechoslovakia's successes have rightly made it one of the most advanced countries in Europe.

Fraternal Czechoslovakia consistently defends peace and the peoples' security. It makes a worthy contribution to consolidating the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion, deepening socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework, and comprehensively strengthening the Warsaw Pact. As the report to the Prague theoretical conference reaffirmed, the CSSR is a firm link in the socialist community; the CPCZ's foreign and domestic policy is actively supported by the Czechoslovak people. The CPCZ enjoys deserved prestige in the international communist and workers movement.

Relations of profound mutual trust and all-around cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been established and are developing successfully between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between our peoples and states.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia continues to develop progressively, embracing all aspects of social life. The deepening of collaboration has acquired special significance at the present stage when the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic progress are being determined in our countries, when socialism's influence on the course of world development has considerably increased, and, conversely, when foreign policy conditions have become more complicated because of imperialism's increasing aggressiveness.

Soviet communists consider it their most important cause to steadily consolidate the friendship, unity, and cohesion between the CPSU and CPCZ and among all fraternal parties of the community countries in the struggle for common ideals on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A considerable contribution to this tremendously important international work was made by the summit meeting and talks during the official friendly visit to the USSR in spring 1985 by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at that time: "The friendship of the socialist countries' peoples is the greatest gain and, it may be said, our common invaluable capital, which must be cherished and increased.

"Thus we shall continue doing our utmost to strengthen the all-around cooperation of our fraternal parties and deepen the relations of comradeliness and friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples."

The unity and cohesion of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties is the reliable guarantee that no intrigues by imperialist, antisocialist, or revisionist forces will be able to undermine the revolutionary gains in any fraternal country or weaken world socialism's might as a whole.

TOLKUNOV, FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN BONN

PM131707 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Bovkun dispatch: "Discussing Security Problems"]

[Text] Bonn -- A Soviet public delegation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, has arrived in Bonn at the invitation of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, which has close links with the Social Democratic Party of GErmany [SPD].

This is the third meeting of representatives of the Soviet and FRG public within the framework of the dialogue on security problems (the first was held in Bonn in 1982, the second in Moscow in the fall of 1984).

On 11 December the delegation visited the Bundestag and had a conversation with members of the parliamentary commission for foreign affairs, which comprises representatives of all the political parties represented in the FRG parliament. L.N. Tolkunov, academician O.T. Bogomolov, director of the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, and other members of the delegation answered many questions from the deputies, who enquired about the USSR's domestic and foreign policy.

A substantial part of the discussion was devoted to the Geneva results. For the first time since the Soviet-U.S. summit, West German parliamentarians were able to welcome authoritative representatives of the Soviet public in the FRG and to hear their view on the prospects for detente. L.N. Tolkunov emphasized that the U.S. SDI program remains the main obstacle in the path of ending the arms race and achieving real disarmament.

The meeting's participants also discussed the potential for the development of East-West political, trade, and economic cooperation, the improvment of contacts between CEMA and the "Common Market," and the further development of bilateral trade exchanges. FRG parliamentarians, O.T. Bogomolov said in the course of the discussion, could make a significant contribution to this cooperation.

The Soviet delegation will take part in a 2-day conference under the motto "Problems and Prospects of East-West Relations," organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. An exchange of views on this topic with prominent SPD politicians E. Bahr, H. Ehmke, K. Voigt, and A. Von Buelow is planned.

Discuss Summit, SDI

LD132315 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 13 TASS -- A conference of representatives of the public of the USSR and the FRG ended here today. It was attended by prominent politicians and public figures of the FRG and also a Soviet delegation led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The recent Soviet-American summit meeting has laid an imprint on the course of the conference. "Though no solution of very important issues, linked with ending the arms race, was attained in Geneva, its results, and above all the joint statement that the nuclear war must not be unleashed, make one hopeful", said Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the FRG Bundestag.

"The task now is to see to it that the Geneva meeting be followed by concrete deeds, above all in curbing the arms race."

The FRG Social Democrats support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, particularly its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, stressed Egon Bahr, chairman of the FRG Bundestag's Subcommission on Disarmament and Arms Control. "The Social Democratic Party of Germany firmly is, as before, of the opinion that the nuclear potentials of France and Britain should be taken into account in the course of negotiations on nuclear and space armaments," he said.

The main thing now is to see to it that the positive results of the Geneva meeting, and their impact on the development of the situation in the world as a whole and in Europe, should not be reduced to zero, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said at the conference.

The Soviet speakers drew the attention of the participants in the conference to the stand of the USSR on the main questions of international development, problems of disarmament and arms control, and questions linked with militarization of outer space and the role of the FRG in that. Unfortunately, it was noted at the conference, the FRG has actually made its choice in favour of participation in the SDI and what is at issue is only a form of such participation. Thereby, the Soviet side believes, the FRG is joining in a violation of the U.S.-Soviet treaty on the limitation of anti-missile defense systems. As a result, a zone of reduced security, with the FRG in its centre, will appear in Europe.

GROMYKO, KUZNETSOV MEET FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD131509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Today [13 Dec], Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received Louis Mermaz, chairman of the French National Assembly in the Kremlin.

During the conversation there was discussion on topical international problems and also the prospects for the development of bilateral Soviet-French relations, including relations at the parliamentary level. In reviewing the actual current world situation, Comrade Gromyko stressed, it is necessary to understand clearly that mankind has reached a point at which an uncontrollable process could begin which is linked with the use of the latest achievements of science and technology for military aims.

The militarization of space which is being discussed so much at the present, threatens to undermine the already unstable strategic order. The main aim today is to take a new look in assessing the situation which has arisen, to cease the escalation of armaments and to build relations between states in such a way as to move via a policy of detente to creating a stable and reliable structure of international security.

Comrade Gromyko noted in particular that the resumption of the active dialogue between East and West as a result of the recent summit meetings in Paris and Geneva opens up opportunities for a drawing together of positions on the main problem of the present day -- the cessation of the arms race on earth and preventing the arms race in space.

Speaking of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Comrade Gromyko stressed the usefulness of the direct and frank exchange of opinions which had taken place there. All conditions exist for the results of that meeting to have a beneficial effect on changes in the political and psychological climate in the world, to improve the international situation and reduce the nuclear threat.

At the same time, one must take note of the fact that the U.S. Administration does not yet seem ready to take fundamental decisions, first of all in the matter of eliminating the nuclear threat, on the basis of not permitting the arms race to move into space. The participants in the conversation expressed satisfaction with the proximity of the approaches of the USSR and France to the fact that it was essential to place a barrier in the way of an arms race in space, to eliminate military competition here and to keep space for peaceful activity for the good of all states.

The Soviet side expressed the hope that the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and on the international situation would be regarded positively by the French National Assembly and Senate. The Soviet side expressed readiness to expand cooperation with France in resolving key international problems, continuing the European process, and developing cooperation between East and West.

The participants in the conversation stressed the adherence of the two sides to the further development of bilateral cooperation in all spheres, a new stimulus to which was given by the recent Soviet-French summit meeting in Paris. An important element in the relations between the USSR and France are interparliamentary links.

Comrade Gromyko stressed that the USSR was aiming toward peaceful onward progress; this was shown by the widespread nationwide preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Taking part in the conversation was Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; other officials, and also Jean-Bernard Raimond, French ambassador in the USSR.

COMMENTS, REPORTS ON PARTICIPATION IN SDI

Parkhitko Commentary

LD132313 Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 13 Dec 85

["Star Wars and Illusions of Militarists" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS -- By TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko:

During today's [13 Dec] Bundestag debate on the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" and the possible involvement in it of West Germany, West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner acted once again as the chief advocate of the "star wars" plans.

According to the head of the West German military department, SDI is a "justified and politically necessary step" which "meets the interests of strengthening the West's security in general and the security of the Federal Republic of Germany in particular," DPA News Agency quoted him as saying. The Bonn minister called for a positive reply to the White House on West German participation in the SDI effort.

The activity of the Bonn defence minister in selling SDI and the desire to sweep West Germany into the orbit of "star wars" contrary to the will of an overwhelming majority of West Germans are explained not only by the militarist ambitions of the "hawks" from the banks of the Rhine and the striving to capitalize on military orders the West German military-industrial complex hopes to receive on joining SDI.

Once the agreement with the United States is concluded, West Germany will get access to the production and qualitatively new types of armaments the aim of which is, in the long run, to achieve military superiority over the East. This is the very objective which the militarists on the two sides of the Atlantic are seeking to attain.

They seek to attain this objective despite the fact that, as acknowledged by prominent experts in the United States, such as Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defence Initiative Organization, a "space shield" will have holes and may generate a false sense of security...

The advocates of the "star wars" concept should better take into account that the USSR, as repeatedly stressed by the Soviet leadership, will not allow the West to gain military superiority either on earth, or in outer space.

This means that the implementation of the SDI programme and the involvement of U.S. Western European NATO allies in the dangerous "star wars" plans will create a qualitatively new and far more dangerous spiral in the arms race, will further complicate East-West relations and the world situation on the whole.

FRG Bundestag Debates

LD142319 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

A debate on the question of the FRG's attitude towards the U.S. "star wars" plans has been held in the Bundestag. Two draft resolutions which were introduced by the Social Democratic Party (SPD) group served as the basis for the debate. In one of the draft resolutions the SPD demanded that Bonn renounce the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement with the United States on the FRG's participation in the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) and cautioned it against entering any talks with the USA on this question. The draft resolution points out that the signing of such an agreement should be viewed as a fact of Bonn's political support for the SDI programme. Political damage from the conclusion of such an agreement with the USA will be in no way compensated by a possible commercial benefit derived by the FRG's firms from their participation in research within the SDI framework.

The other draft resolution cautions the Government of the FRG against participating in the so-called "European Defence Initiative" (EDI) -- a "European version" of the U.S. "star wars" programme. To achieve concrete accords on disarmament and arms control is an urgent necessity, the SPD's draft resolution stresses.

The debate was preceded by two-day public hearings on these questions in the Bundestag. Most speakers -- prominent scientists and experts -- declared against Bonn's being drawn into the realisation of the U.S. "star wars" plans. Bonn's any participation in the U.S. space militarization programme is also being rejected by a majority of the FRG's population, which has been evidenced once again by a public opinion poll taken by the ZDF TV network recently.

However, the cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, toeing Washington's line, is insisting on the FRG's participation in the SDI as well as is advocating supplementing the militarist programme with the "European version" -- EDI. Today's speech made in the Bundestag by Manfred Woerner, the FRG's minister of defence, in point of fact came to extolling "star wars" and to echoing the Pentagon's propaganda "arguments" in favour of Bonn's participation in the space militarization programme. Alfred Dregger, chaiman of the CDU-CSU group, also appeared in the role of an advocate of the SDI.

Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD group, condemned such a stand of the right-wing conservative government as making for an intensification of the arms race. The assertions of the Government of the FRG that it ostensibly strives for "a world with the least number of weapons" are no more than a screen which covers the arms build-up, he said. Ehmke accused the government of trying to please the military-industrial complex and the ultrarightist politicians the type of Franz-Josef Strauss and thereby of acting at variance with the interests of the population of the FRG. The SDI programme, he emphasized, "is threatening to result in a new gigantic spiral of the arms race, the arena of which will be outer space." Deputies of the Greens Party also declared categorically against Bonn's participation in the SDI and EDI.

FRG Poll Shows Opposition

LD121416 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Peter Parkhitko writes:

Three-fourths of West German voters oppose the "Strategic Defence Initiative" and West German participation in the U.S. "star wars" program. This was revealed in the latest public poll's survey conducted by the administration of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The survey also showed that the overwhelming majority of West German people did not support the course of the country's coalition government aimed at following the White House lead in politics.

This survey reflects reality of today when questions of war, peace and survival form the focus of the world politics. People of the world, including most West Germans, understand that the main task today is to stop the arms race, to find the way to general and complete disarmament and to improve the international situation. The U.S. "star wars" programme is incompatible with the solution of these universal security tasks. Andrey Gromyko, president of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and a group of West German MPS noted during their recent meeting in Moscow that the "star wars" in its essence doomed the people of the world to live in conditions of accelerated military build up and growing international tensions for years ahead.

The "star wars" implications could knock the basis out of solution to the arms limitation, arms reduction and disarmament problems.

This obvious truth underlies the concern of West German people when the Bonn government try to bring it to them that the West German participation in the SDI is not only a wishful but politically necessary step. If West Germany joined the United States military space plans, it would inevitably become the U.S. accomplice in creating a new class of weapons enabling the United States to deliver the first nuclear strike from under its space "shield."

The deployment of "Pershing-II" missiles and storage of other types of American mass destruction weapons, Pentagon's plans to bring a new generation of binary weapons to West Germany and, finally, the White House attempts to pressure it into joining the SDI make millions of West Germans to raise more active voices for peace against the plans of overseas militarists and their supporters in Bonn.

German CP Statement

LD141615 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 14 TASS -- The support for the U.S. "star wars" plans expressed by the Bonn ruling coalition during the debate in Bundestag urgently requires that all the peace champions in West Germany step up the struggle against the threat of the militarization of outer space, against any participation of Bonn in Washington's space venture, says a statement of the board of the German Communist Party published here today. The debate has shown that the right-wing conservative coalition is ignoring the demands of the millions of citizens of the country and the warnings of prominent scientists on the need for West Germany to turn down the participation on the implementation of the SDI program. On the contrary, Bonn, unlike other NATO member states, is going to support at all costs those circles in the U.S. which are undermining mutual understanding among nations and are willing to extend the disastrous arms race into outer space. Actions of the advocates of the U.S. SDI program run counter to the vital interests of West Germany and its residents, the statement of the board of German Communist Party stresses.

At the same time, the board of the German Communist Party welcomed the stand of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Greens Party which demanded that Bonn give up any support for and participation in the U.S. "star wars" plans.

Mitterrand Reconfirms Opposition

LD160614 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, December 16 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France has again confirmed that the French Government does not intend to participate in the space weapons development program which has been put forward by the U.S. Administration. Speaking in broadcast of the French "TF-1" TV network, the president pointed out, in particular, that the USA, upon having outlined the program, had actually invited France to participate in it as a kind of subcontractor. Francois Mitterrand stressed that he is against France's being drawn into such space military program which will lead only to an aggravation of international tension.

UK Role Causes Criticism

LD152246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Ilyashenko video report]

[Text] Just one week has passed since the signing of an agreement on the participation of Britain in the U.S. "star wars" program. The British have still not managed to come to their senses after this blow to their hopes for disarmament and detente which arose after Geneva.

The British military department has displayed enviable efficiency, already creating a special section which is to coordinate the work of British companies and laboratories developing space weapons. [Video shows Heseltine and Weinberger signing and exchanging documents; London street scenes; Whitehall; British Aerospace employees at work on printouts; scientist working with oscilloscope, cutting to Ilyashenko in street in Whitehall.]

The Conservative government has again demonstrated that it obediently follows in the wake of U.S. policy. Yesterday it was the decision on withdrawal from UNESCO, today it is joining the U.S. "star wars" program. It is not surprising that the leader of the Labor Party, Kinnock, has said that Thatcher is behaving not as prime minister of Great Britain, but more like the governor of the 51st state of the United States. [Video shows Thatcher shaking hands with Weinberger, then simulations of antimissile defense system]

The British military-industrial monopoly is satisfied. And more U.S. orders promise British Aerospace, Marconi and Plessey, which produce radar, laser and electronic equipment, immense profits. They are not at all troubled by the fact that Britain is becoming an immediate accomplice to the dangerous program for the militarization of space. The British-U.S. agreement has given rise to acute criticism from the British public.

[Interview with Beresford, general secretary of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; in English fading into Russian translation.] The agreement, and the haste with which it was signed, sent many British people into shock, says Beresford. It was signed behind the backs of the British people. We emphatically oppose the plans for developing space weapons. They violate the Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic nuclear weapons and are leading to a new, unprecedented arms race and moving it into a new sphere -- into space. All this gives rise to great apprehension in us. We are told that it is only research, but we are well aware that research inevitably leads to production of new weapons.

CARRINGTON ADVOCATES BINARY WEAPONS 'BUILD UP'

LD131918 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington has called upon the United States and NATO to build up the stocks of chemical weapons. The evidence of that is his interview printed on Thursday in the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE. Lord Carrington, one of the main advocates in Western Europe of the Washington "star wars" programme, also declared for additional armament of NATO with chemical warfare agents. Arguments that Lord Carrington is resorting to have wholly been borrowed from the Pentagon. Among them is the self-made hackneyed myth of a "Soviet threat". Under that false pretext the United States started deploying its Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. And now came the turn of binary munitions, the most barbarous type of chemical weapons.

But Lord Carrington lets the cat out of the bag when he declares that chemical weapons, along with nuclear weapons, should become the decisive factor of intimidation. One feels here not only the obvious threat to the Soviet Union, but also the admission that in NATO's plans these two types of weapons of mass destruction are supposed to be used simultaneously, and at the very beginning of a possible conflict.

The incumbent Washington administration has drawn up a broad-scale programme of modernisation of U.S. chemical arsenals through binary munitions. That programme projecting a rise in the quatity of chemical munitions from 3 million to 5 million units will reportedly cost approximately 10 billion dollars.

The Pentagon intends to deploy binary weapons above all on the territory of Western Europe where there are already vast stocks of older American chemical munitions.

The calls of the Nato secretary general enhance the feeling of concern of the European peoples who firmly declare that chemical weapons should have no place in the European continent. The reflection of those sentiments was the proposal of the governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia to the FRG Government that negotiations be held on establishing a zone free from chemical weapons in the centre of Europe.

The joint statement of the leaders of the USSR and the USA in favour of universal and complete liquidation of such barbarous weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons is of fundamental significance. The sides, it is said in the joint Soviet-American statement, agreed to step up efforts in this direction.

Lord Carrington should seemingly abide by the postive accords that were reached in Geneva and which open up possiblities for recovery of the international situation.

'MEASURES' CONSIDERED TO PROTECT BALTIC INTERESTS

PM131812 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "In the Interests of the Matter"]

[Text] According to press reports, the Foreign Policy Commission of the Swedish Riksdag has recently made a decision to the effect that the region of the Baltic Sea which is the subject of talks between Sweden and the USSR on the demarcation of maritime zones is supposedly open for fishing or other economic activity by third countries.

It must be borne in mind in this connection that, until an appropriate Soviet-Swedish agreement is reached, any economic activity by third countries in that region can be carried out only with the clearly expressed consent of both countries, the USSR and Sweden.

Considering that unregulated economic activity by third countries could lead to the exhaustion of natural reserves in that region of the Baltic, the competent Soviet organizations are currently examining the question of the adoption of the necessary measures, in accordance with contemporary international law and with Soviet legislation, to protect the USSR's interests in the region in question.

TURKEY 'WORRIED' OVER U.S. 6TH FLEET PORT CALLS

LD122314 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Istanbul, December 12 TASS -- The American aircraft-carrier Coral Sea has cast its anchor in the Bosporus Strait. The vessel is escorted by the cruiser Yorktown and and the destroyer Caron. This is the second call at Istanbul port by an American aircraft carrier from the U.S. 6th Fleet in the recent time. Last year the port was visited by the aircraft-carrier Independence which took part in aggressive actions against sovereign Lebanon. The Turkish public expressed indignation not only over the chemical activity of the U.S. naval armada with regard to the [word indistinct] and Palestinian peoples, but also with the outrageous behaviour of American sailors on leave on the Turkish coast. Reinforced police units had to be called in on several occasions to calm down the Marines who breached the peace.

That explains the serious anxiety felt in Turkey over the frequent calls by American naval ships which are entrusted, obviously, with the assignments that are far from peace. Turkish citizens are particularly worried over the fact that the Pentagon wants to make such calls systematic. This runs counter to the national interests of Turkey which expresses its desire to maintain good relations with its neighbors.

UK PAPER ON 'LARGE SCALE' MILITARY AID TO LIBYA

LD150823 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Dec 85 p 2

["Al-Qadhdhafi's Missile Threat" by diplomatic correspondent Norman Kirkham]

[Text] Russia is sending more than 100 powerful SA-5 Sam missiles into Libya and 2,000 military advisers to create an air defence "umbrella" covering parts of the Mediterranean and North Africa.

The move will bolster Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's Administration after recent attempts to overthrow or assassinate him, with increasing economic problems and spreading criticism at home of his frenetic policies.

Egypt, alarmed by the unexpectedly large scale of the new Russian assistance, is watching anxiously as the buildup begins.

Diplomatic reports from Cairo and Libya say that the missiles are to be set up in three bases, each of six batteries, outside Tripoli, Benghazi and in western Libya near the Egyptian border.

The SA-5 SAMs, 30ft long with a range of nearly 200 miles, will parallel a similar missile air defence system over the Eastern Mediterranean installed by Russia in Syria.

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi has concluded the deal to buy them following his visit to Moscow in October although Mr Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, tried then to persuade him to help cool tensions in the Middle East and stop his bitter attacks on the Israeli and Egyptian Governments. Teams of Russian advisers are expected to train Libyan crews to operate SA-5 SAMs over the next two years. The Cairo sources also report that some of the Russians are instructing fanatical Arab commandos led by Abu Nidal. Men of Abu Nidal's Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the recent hijacking of an Egyptian airliner to Malta, and Egypt fears that more assaults on airliners and other targets will be launched from Libya.

Western diplomats believe that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi is facing a growing threat from within his own army after reports that units of the army and air force mutinied in September, resisting orders to invade Tunisia. Some 43 officers were arrested then.

A gunman is said to have recently attempted to shoot the Colonel, and there have been several other abortive plots to try to remove him since he first seized power 16 years ago.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION

Messaadia Departs

PM160910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Departure from Moscow"]

[Text] An Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Party delegation headed by M.C. Messaadia, member of the Politburo and head of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, which was in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow.

During their stay the Algerian guests visited Moscow's Voykov Iron Casting plant and had meetings with members of the USSR-Algeria Friendship Society Aktiv and with Soviet journalists.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The guests were seen off at the airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.P. Razumovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

Algerian ambassador to the USSR A. Allahoum was among the send-off party.

Communique Issued

PM152014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

["Joint Communique on Talks Between Delegations of the CPSU and the Algerian National Liberation Front Party" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A delegation of Algeria's National Liberation Front [FLN] Party headed by M.C. Messaadia, Member of the Politburo and head of the FLN Party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, was on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee 9-13 December.

A meeting took place between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M.C. Messaadia, who delivered a message from C. Bendjedid, general secretary of the FLN Party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Taking part in the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were: On the Soviet side -- B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.P. Razumovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; on the Algerian side -- M.C. Messaadia; A. Allahoum, member of the FLN Central Committee and Algerian ambassador to the USSR; and A. Bouhara, A.A. Ghozali, and T. Hanafi, members of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat.

The CPSU representatives described the preparation for the 27th party congress which is proceeding in an atmosphere of mounting political and labor enthusiasm in the country, the party's course of accelerating socioeconomic development and improving socialist democracy as laid down by the April (1985) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the discussion of the draft new edition of the party program and basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the next 5 years and in the longer term.

The FLN Party delegation was briefed on the Soviet evaluation of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The delegation's attention was drawn to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution which confirms that the Soviet Union will continue to firmly and consistently follow a principled course of eliminating the nuclear threat and developing international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente.

The FLN Party representatives noted the Soviet people's great successes achieved under the CPSU's leadership in all spheres, and the unbreakable tie between the creative plans being implemented in the USSR and the peaceful orientation of its foreign policy.

They expressed support for the USSR's efforts whose purpose is to curb the arms race, to preserve peace and ensure security, to prevent the militarization of space, and to resolutely counter the policy of aggression and state terrorism. They acclaimed the accords achieved at the Geneva meeting, and emphasized the importance of their translation into practical deeds as regards the improvement of the international situation.

The Algerian side informed the CPSU representatives about the various stages of the revolution, about Algeria's development in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres, and about the Algerian people's successes and achievements in the cause of building the socialist society. It also described the tasks of national economic development within the framework of the 1985-1989 5-year plan in fulifllment of the Fifth congress decisions and in accordance with the National Charter, the campaign for the enrichment of the National Charter, and the preparation for the extraordinary FLN congress. The FLN Party delegation described Algeria's active work and specific initiatives in support of the people's freedom and independence, the strengthening of peace, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Soviet representatives highly appraised the Algerian people's successes achieved under the FLN Party's leadership in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build the socialist society. They noted Algeria's invariably positive contribution to the struggle for peace and for the people's freedom and independence, against imperialism and its allies and against all forms of domination and exploitation, and confirmed the CPSU's solidarity with the Algerian revolution.

The CPSU and FLN Party representatives expressed the common opinion that the causes of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation in recent years, which has taken the form of greater tension, intrigues and increased aggressiveness by imperialism, its attempts to expand its zones of influence, and deterioration in the economic position of developing countries, are contained in the policy of those imperialist circles which are striving for military superiority and are imposing their will on other states and peoples.

The CPSU and the FLN Party consider that it is necessary to put an end to the imperialist policy of force, confrontation, and interference in the affairs of sovereign states, and to the pressure exerted on peoples in developing countries by imperialist circles using the problem of indebtedness which has arisen as a result of their own policy. A return to detente, the termination of the arms race and its nonproliferation into outer space, the strengthening of trust, and the development of equal international cooperation would be in keeping with the vital interests of all peoples.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of rallying all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, of further stepping up their opposition to militarist plans, of intensifying the struggle to complete the process of decolonialization and develop international cooperation based on democratization of international relations, and of strengthening the cooperation of liberated countries with the socialist states.

Particular attention was given to the Near East situation. The sides note that Israel's aggressive expansionist actions, committed with the support and complicity of imperialism and its allies, are the cause of the continued existence of an explosive situation in this region. They emphasize that any fair, lasting, and universal settlement of the Near East problem must be based on satisfaction of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own state, and on the complete, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories.

Both sides consider that unequal separate deals are incompatible with the legitimate national interests of Arab countries and lead to the disunity of these countries. Under these circumstances, decisive significance attaches to the unity of actions by Arab countries and primarily by their progressive and patriotic forces. Support was expressed for the initiatives aimed at convening an internal conference on the Near East under UN auspices, with participation by all interested sides, to reach a fair and lasting settlement of the Near East problem with obligatory equal participation by the PLO, the sole spokesman of the Palestinian people. Emphasis was also placed on the need for the PLO's cohesion and unity in its courageous anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

The Soviet and Algerian representatives declared their parties' solidarity with Arab countries and peoples that are victims of imperialist and Israeli aggressive policy. They advocated the speediest termination of the war between Iran and Iraq, which would be in keeping with the vital interests of their peoples and would help the successful opposition to imperialism's intrigues in the region.

The eminent role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the cause of the defense of peace and prevention of nuclear war and in the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, for consolidation of the independence of liberated countries and for the establishment of a new international economic order, was noted with gratification.

The CPSU and the FLN Party support the efforts by African countries and the OAU aimed at ensuring peace and security in the continent, against neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. They resolutely condemn the mass repressions against South Africa's people and demand their immediate termination. The common opinion was expressed that the so-called sanctions announced by the United States and its allies serve only to cover up their complicity with the Petoria racist regime. Emphasis was also placed on the need to immediately terminate that regime's aggressive actions against Angola and other front-line States, and on the need for the unconditional withdrawal of its forces from Namibia. The participants in the talks declared their parties' solidarity with the struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and by the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress.

The CPSU and FLN representatives expressed concern in connection with the situation prevailing in Northwest Africa, and expressed support for the initiatives aimed at cutting short imperialist intrigues in the region, ensuring the sovereignty and independence of peoples and countries there, terminating the interference in their internal affairs, and liquidating foreign military bases.

Emphasis was placed on the need to settle the Western Sahara problem in line with the UN and OAU resolutions, and its people's right to self-determination was confirmed. The sides expressed the belief that such a settlement would help to eliminate the existing difficulties in mutual relations between Maghreb countries, to thwart imperialism's dangerous plans in region, and to concentrate the efforts of its peoples on the solution of pressing socioeconomic problems.

Having noted the inseparable link between security in the Mediterranean and security in Europe, the participants in the talks declared the adherence of the CPSU and the FLN Party to a policy aimed at transforming the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

They advocated the solution of problems existing in Southeast Asia by political means and by way of establishing a dialogue between states situated there on the basis of respect for their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, on the basis of the strengthening of trust and security.

The CPSU and the FLN demand the termination of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of countries in Central America and the Caribbean and of aggressive actions against Cuba and Nicaragua, and advocate a peaceful settlement in the region. They expressed solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Chile, El Salvador, and other Latin American countries against imperialism and anti-people dictatorships.

The sides noted with gratification the high level of Soviet-Algerian friendly, equal, and mutually advantageous cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the mutual desire to further develop friendly tries between the CPSU and the FLN Party, between the USSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

A protocol for cooperation between the CPSU and the FLN Party in 1986-1987 was signed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAQI LEADER

Visit Previewed

LD160728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] By invitation of the Soviet leadership, Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Iraqi Republic, is today coming to the Soviet Union on a friendly visit. Under Saddam Husayn's leadership, Iraq is pursuing a policy of strengthening relations with the Soviet Union, which have been further developed since the conclusion in 1972 of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Iraq. Saddam Husayn has frequently been in the Soviet Union on official visits.

Gromyko, Shevardnadze at Arrival

LD161031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1014 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 December TASS -- Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Iraqi Republic, arrived here today on a working friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At the airport the president was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and other officials.

Gromyko, Husayn Talks

LD161312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1248 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (TASS) -- Soviet-Iraqi talks began today in the Kremlin. They are being conducted by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Iraqi Republic.

The president of Iraq arrived today in the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Soviet leadership to pay a working friendly visit.

NAVY CHIEF CHERNAVIN VISIT TO TUNISIA REPORTED

Meets Defense Minister

PM131204 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Visit in Tunis"]

[Text] Tunis, 12 Dec -- S. Baly, minister of national defense of the Republic of Tunisia, received Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy, who is on an official visit here.

Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin and the officials accompanying him visited the Naval Academy in Bizerte and laid a wreath at the monument to Tunisian patriots who fell in the struggle for the motherland's liberation.

Premier Receives Chernavin

PM141507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Tunis, 13 Dec -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali has received Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, who is here on an official visit.

Chernavin Leaves Tunisia

PM151937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Departed for Home"]

[Text] Tunis, 14 Ded -- Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, who was here on an official visit, left Tunis today.

SHEVARDNADZE, LESOTHO MINISTER VIEW COOPERATION

MB130620 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] In Moscow, a development and cooperation agreement has been signed between the Soviet Union and Lesotho. Our news analyst has this report:

In the past few hours at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, talks have been under way between a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze, and the Secretary General of the Basotho National Party, BMP, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vincent Makhele, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. Talks between the two ministers were friendly and to the point. They discussed important global issues, matters of mutual interest, and bilateral cooperation.

This cooperation will prosper since a development and cooperation agreement has been signed between the Soviet Union and Lesotho at the Soviet foreign affairs office, from where we got the following report. The agreement is aimed at promoting cooperation between these nations in education, culture, development, technology, the film and television industry, radio broadcasting, and sporting activities. Signing on behalf of the Soviet Union was Eduard Shevardnadze, and for Lesotho, Vincent Makhele. Both foreign ministers then briefly spoke on the significance of this agreement to their countries.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording in Russian fading into Zulu translation] This great event is very pleasing. We take this as a significant step in forging further political and economic cooperation and development between these two nations. We wish the Lesotho foreign affairs minister all the best and prosperity for the Basotho nation. [end recording]

In response, Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vincent Makhele, said:

[Begin Makhele recording in English fading into Zulu translation] Well, I thank you very much, Honorable Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and as we have already discussed, the government and people of Lesotho commend this great event and honestly believe that it will be of great help in furthering cooperation and understanding. We are very happy with the relations between our two nations, even though Lesotho is a very small country. Nonetheless, today marks a great step forward with the signing of this agreement with a country such as the Soviet Union. I know this sentiment is shared by the Soviet Union, and we know that the Soviet Union has at all times shown its concern for the welfare of smaller nations that cannot defend themselves. That is why the signing of this agreement is taken as a very important event to the Basotho. Again, we thank you very much. [end recording] After the signing ceremony, there was a news conference with the Lesotho minister of foreign affairs who is also secretary general of the BNP. We asked him to say a few words on how the agreement signed by these two nations will be of assistance.

[Begin Makhele recording in English fading into Zulu translation] The main aim in the signing of the accord is to establish ways of promoting cooperation in development and culture between these two nations. This includes cooperation in education and technology and will facilitate the sending of Soviet experts in various fields to Lesotho. This cooperation improves understanding between the two peoples and opens up more avenues for cooperation in future. Lesotho citizens are being trained in various disciplines in the Soviet Union. We trust this will continue in the future, especially enhanced by the signing of this agreement that heralds increasing and desirable cooperation between the two countries. [end recording]

ANC MEMBER SAYS RSA TERRORIZING NEIGHBORS

MB131740 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The most urgent problem is that the racist South African Government continues its oppression of the blacks in this country. The following are ANC member Tabo Mbeki's comments on the situation in South Africa.

[Begin Mbeki recording in English fading to Zulu translation] As you know, South Africa is of course very much among the world oppressors. It is not by chance that the U.S. president refers to South Africa as a friend and portrays it as wonderful. All types of oppression are blatant under the apartheid regime. The South African regime continues with the policy of racism and oppression of blacks in South Africa. It is for that reason that thousands and thousands have had their rights stripped from them in this country. Bantustans have been created where there is no employment and no food, where people are starving and dying like flies. Very many people die like flies in these overcrowded and barren bantustans meant for blacks. It is for these reasons that such people join the liberation struggle. In response to this the government reacts with even more brutal repression and brute force.

In these past 12 months, there have been thousands of victims of police and army brutality, many of whom have been thrown into prison and died there. Thousands have been tortured in the prisons and the regime has spread its intimidation outside the borders of South Africa.

We recall that in July of this year, the Pretoria regime invaded Botswana. Because of this invasion, 12 innocent people died. Lately the racists repeated the same harassment of the Angolan people, killing many. Yet even now the racists still maintain a presence in Angola. The racist regime in South Africa also supports the rebel movement, the MNR of Mozambique. It supports the rebels even after the peace accord with the Mozambican Government. These rebels are aided by the South African soldiers. In addition, the South African Army continues to illegally occupy Namibia and to harrass the civilians.

The South African Government attempts to willfully terrorize other nations so that they succumb at the barrel of the gun. It is for this reason that the South African regime continues harassing and destabilizing its neighbors by supporting the rebels who have tried to beat down the peace-loving peoples. This is the racist regime's objective. In this way the racists hope to take control of the lives and souls of those struggling for self-determination.

Even so, it is clear that all southern African countries are prepared to counter the racist South African regime's aggression. To cite one example, at the time South Africa invaded Botswana, the government of that country reiterated its determination to continue supporting the struggle to overthrow apartheid. It will continue to give refuge to the genuine refugees fleeing from the racist South African dogs. This view is supported by all the governments in southern Africa.

The independent governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe are prepared to eliminate the MNR bases, from which attacks against the Mozambican civilians are launched from. The Angolan Government troops are always engaged in skirmishes with enemies who have forced their way through from South Africa. The people of southern Africa believe that this state of affairs in this area must not continue. There is a need for these ruffians to be stopped from entering other peoples' country. [end recording]

BULANTSEV ON ANTI-REGIME STRUGGLE IN S. AFRICA

PM131445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Sergey Bulantsev "International Review": "The Republic of South Africa: The War Against Violence"]

[Excerpts] What is happening in the south of the African continent? Why does this region more and more often rank among the world's "hot spots"?

The African population of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) has risen up the struggle whose aim is to liquidate the apartheid regime and create a free, democratic society. The millions of inhabitants of this country are demanding that they be treated as people, and not as an animal work force necessary to the white racists for maintaining their well-being. They want to be able to live in their homes without being subjected to humiliation and discrimination. But the white minority regime responds to these legitimate demands by firing upon the peaceful population and with executions and arrests.

Within the course of this policy the racists are pursuing a triple strategy. First, they are stepping up repression within the country. Second, contrary to UN resolutions, they are continuing their illegal occupation of Namibia, mercilessly exploiting its human resources and natural wealth. Finally, they are committing acts of aggression against neighboring independent states, using Namibian territory for this purpose.

According to the definition of Robert Mugabe, leader of Zimbabwe, who was recently our country on an official visit, the RSA racists are waging a malicious war against every individual and every country in southern Africa, challenging the cause of democracy and the struggle for social justice, respect for human dignity, and progress.

A natural question arises: Why do the racist leaders dare to behave so impudently, unceremoniously flouting the will and demands not only of Africans but also of the entire world community? They sense support from their influential Western patrons, primarily the United States and its NATO partners, who are blocking effective collective sanctions stipulated by the UN Charter from being applied against the racist regime. The interests of monopolist business are far from being the last reason for this. The Western world maintains close ties with Pretoria. And not only economic ties.

Washington and the capitals of Western Europe have found reliable channels allowing them to get around the resolution adopted in 1977 by the UN Security Council on the introduction of a compulsory embargo on the sale of military equipment and materiel to the RSA. More than one detective adventure novel could be written on the mechanism of getting around UN sanctions. The result is clear: The Pretoria regime has formed modern armed forces supplied with the latest equipment -- aircraft, tanks, cruise missiles, submarines, and high-speed rocket launches. This armored fist fulfills two functions -- both within the country and beyond its borders.

As we can see, there can be no serious talk of the United States observing UN sanctions against the RSA or of the American Administration helping to twist the racists' arm by some other means. While broadly applying unauthorized sanctions and all kinds of discriminatory measures against states whose policies do not suit it (one can name dozens of countries), Washington will not lift a finger to drive the apartheid regime into a corner.

Consequently, the oppressed majority of the RSA is determinedly sweeping aside the racists' pseudo-reformative activities publicized by their Western patrons, rightly assuming that "good apartheid" is just as senseless as, shall we say, wooden iron. South African Bishop D. Tutu, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, recently stressed that the system of apartheid cannot be "reformed" -- it has to be destroyed. Although in principle the church is against violence, he noted, we believe that in the present situation in South Africa its people have no choice other than to overthrow the ruling regime.

The leading role in this struggle is invariably played by the African National Congress (ANC). For a long time the congress used only peaceful, nonviolent methods, although in the end its members were forced to take up arms. This step was in response to the tactics of terror and repression adopted by the ruling regime. The ANC's military organization, "Umkhonto We Sizwe," is striking tangible blows against the regime. The day of its formation -- 16 December 1961 -- is celebrated throughout the word as the Day of the Heroes of South Africa.

By combining mass political actions with armed struggle the ANC intends to create in the country a society free from racism in any form whatever. Its program document "Charter of Freedom" calls all of the country's inhabitants brothers and fellow countrymen, irrespective of the color of their skin. This noble prospect finds support among the white population.

A positive role in the organization of the oppressed majority's struggle is also played by the United Democratic Front (UDF). Unlike the ANC, which has been underground for a quarter of a century, the UDF is a broad legal coalition incorporating approximately 700 different social organizations.

The flame of the national liberation struggle is burning ever hotter in the south of the African continent. RSA and Namibian patriots are fully determined to defend their right to freedom and human dignity. The sympathy and support of all people of goodwill is on their side. Our country is also in solidarity with this struggle. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program states: "The party considers it to be its international duty to support the struggle of peoples who are still under the yoke of racism and are victims of the apartheid system." This idea has been embodied in extremely specific terms in the joint Soviet-Zimbabwe communique, in which the sides "expressed solidarity with fighters for national liberation, for the liquidation of the criminal apartheid regime in South Africa, and for the formation of a united, free, and democratic state."

The day is drawing near when an end will be put to racism and apartheid. Oppressed peoples will smash the fetters of slavery and begin building that new life for which their best sons are dying today.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH BRAZIL'S SETUBAL FOR DISCUSSION

PM121331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 85 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Conversations in the Kremlin"]

[Excerpt] On the same day [10 December] A.A. Gromyko received in the Kremlin Brazilian Foreign Minister O. Setubal, who is on an official visit to our country, and the people accompanying him on the trip.

During the conversation, which took place in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere, there was a discussion of problems connected with the strengthening of world peace and international security and questions of Soviet-Brazilian relations.

The Soviet side stressed that it is important to take advantage of the favorable opportunities which have appeared as a result of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva for preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth. In this connection, both sides noted the fundamental significance of the mutual understanding reached between the USSR and the United States on the inadmissiblity of nuclear war and the summit-level confirmation of the 8 January 1985 accord to the effect that one of the aims of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons should be to prevent an arms race in space.

This accord leaves no room for the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative and if the U.S. side intends to strictly abide by the mutual understanding reached in Geneva it must renounce implementation of its "star wars" program and pledge not to create space strike weapons.

A.A. Gromyko pointed out the fundamental significance of the Soviet Union's willingness to continue talks on nuclear and space weapons. It was stressed that the solution of the task of preventing the appearance of weapons in space is a matter which affects the security interests of all countries and every state can make a constructive contribution here.

The Brazilian foreign minister's attention was drawn to a number of practical unilateral steps in the sphere of arns limitation, in particular the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union resolutely urged the United States to endorse this step. This would confirm the serious intentions of both sides ultimately to bring about the elimination of nuclear weapons.

A.A. Gromyko expressed satisfaction at the state and development of relations between the USSR and Brazil and spoke highly of the strengthening and expanding practice of political contacts. Exchanges of parliamentary delegations are making a considerable contribution to improving mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

Confidence was expressed that O. Setubal's current visit will aid the strengthening and development of relations between the two countries in various spheres and the broadening of their collaboration in international affairs in the interests of the Soviet and Brazilian peoples and in the interests of world peace.

O. Setubal stressed that Brazil favors the strengthening of peace and reductions of international tension. He advocated the broadening of relations between Brazil and the USSR which are of a friendly nature.

A.A. Gromyko asked O. Setubal to pass on a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium invitation to Brazilian President J. Sarney to visit the Soviet Union.

The Brazilian foreign minister expressed gratitude for the invitation and said he would convey it to the president.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; V.I. Chernyshev, USSR ambassador to Brazil, and R. Sardenberg, Brazilian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

SOVIET TU DELEGATION VISITS BRAZIL, DISCUSSES TIES

PM131210 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Dec 85 p 1

[TASS report: "For the Development of Trade Union Ties"]

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Dec -- A Soviet delegation headed by N.I. Dezhinov, secretary of the Agriculture Workers Union Central Committee, has been in Brazil at the invitation of the National Confederation of Agricultural Workers. The delegation visited federations of agricultural workers in the states of Rio De Janeiro, Goias, and Sao Paolo.

During the meetings and conversations that took place the sides advocated the further development of trade union and other ties between the USSR and Brazil.

ARKHIPOV, CUBAN BANK CHIEF DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

PM160906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received 13 December H. Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the National Bank of Cuba, and had a conversation with him on questions concerning the further development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CONFERENCE IN URUGUAY

LD152048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] A CPSU delegation, headed by Shakirov, member of the party central committee, first secretary of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for Montevideo on 15 December.

The delegation will take part in the work of the national conference of the Uruguayan Communist Party.